KAVIKALPADRUMA OF VOPADEVA

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KAVIKALPADRUMA OF VOPADEVA

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TO

MY GURU

THE

LATE PANDIT RAGHUNATHSHASTRI ABHYANKAR

PREFACE

Three years ago, during the course of my study of the Sanskrit Dhātupāthas for the degree of Ph.D., I felt the need for a good edition of the Kavikalpadruma. No printed copy was then readily available and so I had to put together my own working copy by means of two of the MSS. in the Govt. collection of MSS. deposited at the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute. When it came to the notice of Dr. S. M. KATRE, under whose guidance I have been studying, he suggested that I should bring out a critical edition of this work. I took up the suggestion and the present edition is the outcome of the work that I have been doing for the last three years. How far it is successful is for the scholars to judge.

Vopadeva belongs to the later generations of the originators of the more important schools of Sanskrit grammar. He had thus an opportunity to benefit himself from the works of his predecessors-an opportunity which he has fully utilized. He had also a catholic attitude and in his collection of roots he has leaned more on the side of liberality of inclusion than on the opposite. Consequently his work represents the whole body of Sanskrit roots as it had been accumulated and passsed on from generation to generation. To this he has added his own contributions. Kavikalpadruma has thus become a grand thesaurus of Sanskrit roots. It is also unique from the point of view of arrangement of roots, since Vopadeva was the first to arrange the entire Dhatupatha according to the alphabetical order of the final letter of the roots. The publication of a critical edition of such a work was therefore necessary-all the more so when the current editions of the Kavikalpadruma, all of them printed in Bengal, give only the text as it was known in Bengal-what may be called the Eastern Version of the Kavikalpadruma-without, as a rule, mentioning a variant reading. The critical edition, apart from having unearthed some hundreds of variants, gives the text based on what we may call the Western Version, which is both older and more reliable. Lastly, in the Critical Apparatus I have quoted profusely-rather too profusely-from all the three available commentaries, since at places the text is very terse and cannot be understood without the aid of commentaries.

My first and foremost thanks are due to Dr. S. M. KATRE who kindly undertook to publish this work in the Sources of Indo-Aryan Lexicography Series. He also made available to me some rare books, took a keen interest in the progress of this edition, made some very valuable suggestions and all along has been very encouraging. To Prof. P. K. Gode also I owe a very deep debt of gratitude. As the

Curator of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute he (and his obliging assistant Shri S. N. SAVADI) allowed me a free use of the MSS. library for this protracted period. He has also greatly obliged me by procuring for me a number of MSS. from other libraries, which, but for his influencial agency it would have been very difficult for me to obtain. He also gave me valuable advice and in general directed my research activity through proper channels. Dr. B. J. SANDESARA of Baroda was kind enough to furnish information on some place-names in Gujarat for which he deserves my thanks. I am similarly obliged to the authorities of the following institutes who kindly either lent their MSS. or provided a photostat copy or a transcript of their MSS.: Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona; The Asiatic Society of Bengal, Calcutta; The Library of the University of Bombay; The Government Sanskrit College Library, Banaras; Sarasvati Mahal Library, Tanjore; and the Library of the India Office. London.

The credit of compiling the Index of Roots (which constitutes Appendix I) goes entirely to Mrs. Kusum Dixit, B. A. She voluntarily undertook to prepare the index and executed the task efficiently, for which I offer her my sincere thanks.

Lastly, I must not forget the Manager and the Staff of the Samarth Bharat Press. In spite of the highly technical and the exacting nature of the work they have made a neat job of it as the reader will see for himself. They therefore deserve my heart-felt thanks.

Poona, September 6, 1954.

G. B. PALSULE.

INTRODUCTION

The present edition of the Kavikalpadruma is based on nine MSS. Seven of these give the text only, while two give the author's own commentary also along with the text. Of the MSS, which give the text only, five are written in Devanagari and one each in Bengali and Telugu (this last being used through a Devanāgarī transcript). Both the MSS. which give the commentary in addition are written in Devanagari. The Critical Apparatus also includes, by way of Testimonia, three commentaries on the text. One of them is by Vopadeva himself, already referred to above. Of the other two, one is by Durgādāsa Vidyāvāgīśa and the other by Rāma Rāma Nyāyālamkāra—each represented by one MS. Lastly, two printed editions from Calcutta, viz. the one published by Jibananda Vidyasagar in 1903 (third edition), and the other by Ashu Bodha VIDYABHUSHANA in 1904 (first edition), have also been included in the critical apparatus, partly because the number of available printed editions of the Kavihalpadruma is very small and partly because these editions at times show readings which are not found in the MSS.

A detailed account of the MSS.:

D(evanāgarī) MSS.

D 1

This is a photostat copy of the MS. No. 4538 in the collections of the Asiatic Society of Bengal. The MS. is described in the descriptive Catalogue of the Society thus:

"Substance, country-made paper. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 4$ inches. Folia, 16. Lines, 11 on a page. Extent in Ślokas, 400. Characters, Nagar. Date, Samvat 1494. Appearance, old. The first folio missing."

This is the oldest MS. used for this edition. The margins are marked with double lines. **THE MARKET** are used. Written uniformly by the same scribe in a clear handwriting. Fairly accurate, except for the occasional omissions and lacunae. Metathesis of letters at times met with.

The post-colophon entry states that the MS. was copied at Damanā (modern Daman) for the sake of Ācārya Murāri, the son of Ācārya Dhaneśvara of Mahisāṇā. The name of the scribe is given as Harihara and the copying is stated to have been done during the reign of Mahārāṇā Śrī Jayadeva. Both Murāri and Harihara are described as audīcyajñātīya.

^{1.} A.D. 1438.

D 2

Bombay Government Collection (deposited at the B.O.R.I.), No. 22 of A 1882-83.

Size.— $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5''$.

Extent. — 31 folios, 9 lines to a page, about 24 letters to a line.

Description.— Country paper, partly worm-eaten, and edges mostly damaged. Margins ruled with black lines. Stanza numbers and the numbers (in words) of roots in the various groups rubbed over with red chalk. Occasional, though rare, marginal notes. Bold and legible writing. TENTIS used. Fairly accurate. Written uniformly by the same hand. Complete.

The post-colophon entry states that the MS. was copied for the sake of Murāri Nātha, the son of Keśava, who belonged to the Bhaṭanāgara caste and resided at Naṭapadra (modern Nadiad). The name of the scribe is not given.

Age.— Samvat 1608 (A.D. 1551).

D 3

The Library of the University of Bombay, No. 80.

Size.— $10\frac{1}{4}$ " × $4\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Extent. 33 folios, 7 lines to a page, and about 28 letters to a line.

Description.— Country paper, almost every folio slightly wormeaten. Margins ruled in red and black. Colophons and stop lines in red ink. Occasional marginal notes. Written uniformly by the same hand in legible writing. Though described as 'not quite free from inaccuracies' (Descriptive Catalogue, p. 28) I find the writing highly accurate and of all the MSS. used for this edition this MS. has the smallest number of scribal errors. Complete.

The post-colophon entry runs thus:

संवत् १६४४² समये फाल्गुनसुदि १२ बृहस्पतिवासरे अकवरपातिसाहराज्ये जुलालदीन महमद गाजी। लहाउराख्ये लिषापितं मिश्रमुरारिसारस्वतलिषितं कायस्य वासुदेव नारायन-दाससुत श्रीवास्तव्य काशिवासी विश्वेश्वरनिकटे गृहं॥ ग्रुमं॥

From the above it is not clear who exactly wrote the MS. and for whom. वासुदेव, the son of नारायणदास, might have been the employer and सुरारि सारस्वत his employee who actually did the job of copying for somebody whose name is not given here. Personally, however, I think that we have to connect लिपापित with मिश्रमुरारि सारस्वत, and लिखित with कायस्थ वासुदेव नारायणदास so that it was वासुदेव नारायणदास, a scribe from Banaras, who did the job of copying the MS. in Lahore where मुरारि सारस्वत, for whom the copy was meant, lived.

Age.— Samvat 1644 (A.D. 1588).

^{2.} The Descriptive Catalogue reads (inadvertently) 9 4 4%.

D 4

Bombay Government Collection (deposited at the B. O. R. I.), No. 274 of 1880-81.

Size.— $10\frac{1}{2}$ " × $4\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Extent. — 7 folios, 16 lines to a page, and about 56 letters to a line.

Description.— Country paper. Edges of almost all folios which were damaged have been pasted over with paper. Many lines have been partly or wholly lost in this process. Margins ruled with thick red lines. Numbers of stanzas written in red ink. Written uniformly by the same hand in very small but legible writing. Terrials used. Fairly correct. Complete.

Age.— The post-colophon entry is effaced, difficult to say by whom or when. About half the portion, however, can be made out which reads thus: मं १५७३ वश्त्रीमंडलश्राजाद्विराज-श्रीजिनमद्रम्रिविश्यराजे

The MS. looks very old.

D 5

Bombay Government Collection (deposited at the B. O. R. I.), No. 475 of 1884-87.

Size.— $12'' \times 5\frac{1}{4}''$.

Extent.— 18 folios, 10 lines to a page, and about 40 letters to a line.

Description.— Country paper. Margins ruled in treble black lines. Edges of some of the folios damaged, but no portion of the text lost. There are a good deal of alterations and notes on the margins. A peculiarity of this MS. is that in strict accordance with the rules of grammar it writes (1) dental n as penultimate of roots like srams, ane etc. against the prevalent practice of writing anusvāra in such places; also (2) MES etc. i.e. with a penultimate d, as against MS of other MSS. The MS. again has a peculiar system of punctuation, besides the ordinary single and double dandas. To show that a particular word is a root, it writes the figure ? over it while the absence of such a figure shows that the word (or words) represents the meaning. In the concluding part of the work figure is used for this latter purpose. It uses a small vertical stroke above the horizontal line to mark the conclusion of a root and a similar double stroke to mark the conclusion of a sentence.

Written uniformly by the same hand. The writing, though bold, is not very neat.

The post-colophon entry states that the MS. was copied by Dayārāmadās in Vīndāvana for Vaisnava Paramānandadāsa.

Age. - Samvat 1788 (A.D. 1731).

D(EVANĀGARĪ TEXT WITH) V(OPADEVA'S OWN COMMENTARY)

Dv 1

Bombay Government Collection (deposited at the B. O. R. I.), No. 271 of 1899-1915.

Size.— $10\frac{3}{4}$ " × $4\frac{1}{4}$ ".

Extent.—39 folios, 4 lines of text and 8 lines of commentary (written above and below the text) to a page. About 43 letters of the text and 55 of the commentary to a line.

Description.— Country paper, somewhat worm-eaten on the borders. Margins ruled with thick red lines. Treble red lines drawn above and below the text to separate it from the commentary. Red ink used for the dandas. Colophons rubbed over with red chalk. Plenty of corrections made by using pigment. Folios numbering six, seven and thirty-eight seem to have been written by a different scribe since here the handwriting is different and in this portion alone TEMINIST are used. Fairly accurate. Complete.

Age. — Undated. Appears considerably old.

Dv 2

No. 38 of the Government Sanskrit College Library, Banaras.

Size.— $13\frac{3}{4}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$.

Extent.—65 folios, about 7 lines to a page, about 60 letters to a line in the commentary, and about 50 in the text.

Description.— The text is written in the middle and the commentary on both the upper and the lower side. Country paper. Bold and legible writing, fairly accurate. Written uniformly by one hand. The MS. does not give the whole text of the Kavihalpadruma and of the commentary. The text ends with रिक कुरवने (356) श्री and the commentary having given the instances रिमः, रेपः (which should really have been रिमः, रेपः) abruptly ends with the colophon कविकल्पद्रमकामधेन

The backside of the last folio is blank. It is clear, therefore, that the original MS., from which the present one was copied, must have been incomplete.

Age.— Undated, not very old in appearance. From the entry on the front side of the first folio, it seems that the MS. was purchased on the 17th December 51 (i.e. 1851).

B(engali MS.)

Collection of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, No. 4539.

Size.— $12\frac{1}{4}$ " × $2\frac{1}{2}$ ".

Extent.— 34 folios, 5 lines to a page, about 48 letters to a line.

INTRODUCTION

Description.— Country paper, yellow in colour. Condition good. Handwriting tolerably legible. The MS. has one or two additional lines—not very intelligible—which are not met with anywhere else. Fairly accurate. Complete.

Age. - Saka 1736 (A.D. 1814).

T(ELUGU MS.)

Sarasvati Mahal Library, Tanjore, No. 5680, utilised by means of a Devanāgarī transcript kindly furnished by the Library. The Descriptive Catalogue of the Library, (Vol. X, p. 4244) describes the MS. thus:

"Substance.— Palm leaf. Size.— $11\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Leaves— 17. Lines— 8 to a page. Script—Telugu. No. of Granthas— 450.... Complete."

The MS. is very corrupt. We have also no clue about its age. Its only virtue lies in the circumstance that this is the only South Indian MS, which became available for this edition.

TESTIMONIA

1. Commentary of Vopadeva (Cv).

The commentary of Vopadeva as found in the two MSS. Dv_1 and Dv_2 described above is utilised here for this purpose. Some times—though they are not many—the two MSS. show some divergences. At such places the symbol Cv_1 is used to denote the commentary by Vopadeva as found in Dv_1 and Cv_2 to denote the same as found in Dv_2 .

2. Commentary of Durgādāsa (Cd).

This is here represented by only one MS. viz.

Library of the India Office, London, No. 880, which is described below.

Size.— $11\frac{1}{2}'' \times 9\frac{1}{2}''$.

Extent.— 120 folios, bound in the modern style. On an average 16 lines to a page, about 23 letters to a line.

Description.— Modern paper, with two water-marks, Budgen 1801, and Portal and Bridges 1802. Well preserved, slightly worm-eaten in a corner. Devanāgarī characters. Bold and legible writing, uniformly by the same hand. Pratīkas rubbed over with red chalk. A number of corrections made, for which pigment is used. Some marginal notes, by way of correction or recording variants, in English also. On the first and the last two folios are seals of the East India Company's Library, reading E. I. Company's Library. On the two sides of the flyleaf at the end are two lists, in the same handwriting as of the text, of

the names of authors and works quoted in the work. Fairly accurate. Complete. Presented by H. T. Colebrooke.

Along with the above MS. the Comm. of Durgadasa as published in the Calcutta Ed. 2 has also been occasionally consulted here.

3. Commentary of Rāma Rāma Nyāyālamkāra (Cr).

This commentary became available only in a single fragmentary MS. written in the Bengali characters, viz.

Library of the India Office, London, No. 879.

Size.— $12\frac{3}{4}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$.

Extent.—70 folios, bound in the modern style. 7 lines to a page, about 50 letters to a line.

Description.— Yellow country paper, well-preserved. Bengali characters, in a bold and beautiful hand. Incomplete. Extends to the end of the णान्तवर्ग.

On the first and the last folio are the seals of the East India Company's Library, as above. Presented by H. T. Colebrooke.

To judge from this MS. the commentary of Rāma Rāma has little original about it. It is slavishly dependent on the commentary of Durgādāsa both for the text and for the explanations.

PRINTED EDITIONS

Two printed editions of Calcutta, viz. the one published by Jibananda Vidyasagar in 1903 (third edition) and the other published by Ashubodha Vidyaehushana in 1904 (first edition) have also been included in the Critical Apparatus, as already stated above. They are denoted here by the symbols Cal. Ed., and Cal. Ed., respectively. Cal. Ed., gives the text only but it gives the commentary of Durgādāsa also for the introductory part of the work (i.e. St. 1–14), while Cal. Ed., gives the same commentary entirly along with the text. Both the editions are based mostly on the text given by Durgādāsa, i.e. the text of the Eastern Version. They, however, at times show readings not found in Durgādāsa, as for instance in 14^{ab}, 16^b, 21^b, 31^d, 78^c, 149^c etc. Further, between the two editions themselves there are occasional differences as in 26^b, 141^d, 147^d, 154^d etc. All these variants will be found noted in the critical apparatus.

Shivanarayana Shiromani's edition of the Kavikalpadruma, which also gives Durgādāsa's commentary, became available to me at a late stage when the work of collation and even writing the apparatus had already been finished. On going through a good portion of this edition it was found that, as far as the text is concerned, it is hardly different from Cal. Ed. 2. No useful purpose was therefore to be served by loading the apparatus with one more edition.

The catalogues of printed books record some more editions which are, however, practically unavailable. Some of them are: (1) The edition published by Calcutta Sanskrit Press (1848) with a Paribhasha $t\bar{t}k\bar{a}$; (2) the one by Shastradipika Press (1831) in Bengali characters, with the commentary of Durgādāsa; and (3) the one published along with the commentary of Durgādāsa (vide Meharchand Lachman Das's Ratnasamuccaya, No. 3135.

The Descriptive Catalogue (Vol. X, p. 4245) of the Sanskrit MSS. in the Sarasvati Mahal Library, Tanjore, remarks: 'Bopadeva's Kavikalpadruma has been published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal in the Bibliotheca Indica Series.' So far as my knowledge goes the Kavikalpadruma has *not* been published in this series.

Two Versions: Western and Eastern

The text of the Kavikalpadruma may be said to be fixed as far as the extent is concerned. There are no characteristic additions or omissions (except a few omissions caused by haplography). There is, however, a fairly large number of readings for individual words, and even quarters and, in a few cases, even for whole lines. There are also some cases of additions, omissions and transpositions of individual words. A careful study of these variants reveals a sharp division of MSS. into two clear-cut groups. On the one hand the MSS. D₁₋₄DvT show a marked agreement and so form one group (A) while the MSS. D₅ and B on the other hand show a similar remarkable agreement and so form another group (B). To this latter group also belong the two commentaries of Durgādāsa and Rāma Rāma Nyāyālamkāra, since the text on which they comment is essentially the same as of D₅B. On an examination of the more important readings in the first half of the work I have found that in 88 out of 142-i.e. in about 61%-such cases the MSS, conform to the above division.

Looking at the above grouping of MSS. from the point of view of the characters in which the MSS. are written it will be seen that the group A consists mostly of MSS. written in Devanāgarī. The MS. T, the only MS. in this group which is written in a script other than Devanāgarī, had probably as its source a Devanāgarī MS., as may be concluded from its agreement with the Devanāgarī MSS. in this group. Coming to the other group, the only MS. of the commentary of Rāma Rāma Nyāyālamkāra which was available to me is written in Bengali characters. As regards the commentary of Durgādāsa, the MS. which I have used is in Devanāgarī but such MSS. are rare. The descriptive catalogues of the various manuscripts libraries report far more MSS. written in the Bengali characters than those in the Devanāgarī. This is only as it should be since Durgādāsa, like his follower Rāma Rāma, lived in Bengal where, even for Sanskrit works,

Bengali has been prevalently used. The MS. D₅ which alone of this group is written in Devanāgarī must have been either copied directly from a Bengali MS. or its ultimate source at least must have been a Bengali one, as may safely be concluded from its striking agreement with the Bengali MSS. This MS. must have, however, at some time come under the influence of Devanāgarī MSS., seeing that there are occasional corrections made so as to make the text correspond to the one which we find in the D MSS. These corrections, however, are not very numerous, and to all intents and purposes the MS. may be taken as a genuine member of the group B.

The above two groups of MSS., which have been called as the group A and the group B may, therefore, be called as the Devanāgarī and the Bengali group for practical purposes.

It is interesting to look at these two groups from the geographical view-point also. In the group A, three MSS. viz. D_{1-3} record the names of places where these MSS. were copied. D_1 was copied at Daman in Gujrath, D_2 (probably) at Naṭapadra (modern Nadiad, also in Gujrath), while D_3 was copied at Lahāura i.e. modern Lahore. These MSS. thus belong to the Western and North-western parts of India. The other MSS. in this group, viz. D_4 DvT do not give any information in this matter. In the group B, the Bengali MSS. of the text and the commentaries were evidently written in Bengal. D_5 was copied at Vṛndāvana, which is nearer to Bengal. The group A and the group B may, therefore, be described as the Western group and the Eastern group respectively.

Finally, looking at these groups from the chronological point of view, the group A as a whole is older than the group B. Here again the same three MSS. in the group A are dated—D₁ was copied in A.D. 1438, D₂ in A.D. 1551 and D₃ in A.D. 1588. As regards D₄, the entry # 9493, which is a part of the portion which can be made out of the effaced post-colophon entry is not of much help, since we do not know how much one may rely on it. DvT are undated. Coming to the group B, the MS. D₅ is dated A.D. 1731, and the MS. B A.D. 1814. As for the commentaries, our MS. of Durgādāsa's commentary is undated and that of the commentary of Rāma Rāma is incomplete. But we know the date of the composition of Durgādāsa's commentary which is A.D. 1639 and Rāma Rāma who quotes him must be still later. It is therefore clear that the Eastern or the Bengali group is much younger than the Western or the Devanāgarī group.

THE EASTERN VERSION

The group B is characterised by some peculiar traits which have been shared, with occasional exceptions, by most of the MSS. belonging to this group. It (except D₅) usually writes -kk- for -sh-. Thus

it reads मक for मक्क (84^d) ; बक्क for बक्क (85^d) ; हिक्क for हिक्क (89^o) and so on. This last variant has resulted in shortage of one root in the calculation which the commentators Durgādāsa and Rāma Rāma, who follow the Eastern Version, are unable to explain. A general confusion of the sibilants is seen in the readings विसरणे for विश्वरणे (39^o) and शक्क for (358^o) . This group again prefers reading s for s. Thus it reads for भासायां (13^a) ; (except D_s) आभाष- for आभास- (18^b) ; भाषणे for भासने (165^b) ; and छष for छस (359^b) . Further, this group makes some confusion between a and a, since it twice reads निवासे for निरासे $(313^a, 343^a)$ and once बिट for रिट (355^a) .

The agreement in the MSS. of this group goes down even to cases of minor additions, omissions, transpositions and variant readings. Thus it inserts & (meaning roots ending in the letter &) by reading 153 f as बाधे रा विंशातिस्त्रिभि: for -ङ बाधे विंशातिस्त्रिभि: (though, as a matter of fact, the meaning is quite clear even without the express mention of the word 31; Cal. Ed. 1, which usually follows the Eastern Version goes one further and reads the quarter as बाधे ठान्तास्त्रिविशतिः). It (except D, inserts the word तन्तु in giving the meaning of vap by reading क्षेपे दुङ् वेप चले वपौत्र । हु मुण्डतन्तुबीजोप्स्योः for क्षेपे, ऋटुङ वेप चले । हु वपौत्र् मुण्डबीजोप्स्योः (235^d-236^a). The group inserts a root लय by reading रय्लय्वयङ् for रयवयङ् (260°). The group further adds णाथ to the original नाथ by reading प्राथिङ् जैहये प्रंथिक्त् (Cal. Ed. ग् प्रन्थिक) दर्भे णाथ नाथुङ् दवाशिषोः for °हरे प्रन्यकिंग दमें नाथ° (86°d). (This is probably to be explained as being due to the influence of some other schools which read both णाथ and नाथ. Such influence is also seen in this version's reading at for a [75a] and देप for दे [77b].) Lastly, this group alone inserts the stanza स्वगें गीवांणनार्थ: etc. at the end which really does not form part of the Kavihalpadruma. An omission worth noticing is that of the meaning assigned to / majj. Thus it reads मस्जोशाद्री स्यात् स्नाने for मस्जोशाद्री

As regards the cases of transposition, they mostly concern the anubandhas, where sequence does not matter. Thus here the Eastern group reads মূঘনল for °লন্ (29a); দিন্যল for দিন্নে (50a); কৰিলক্ for °ভল্ লিবিরাক্তর for নুবিরাজিক (208bc); মুম্বর্জী for °ভলী (264c) etc. But at times they also concern roots and meanings. Thus this group reads মই गरह for মহ বাই (345b); হল্ত হুক্তল for হুল্ত হল্তল (275a); -ইইমানিল্বা for -িন্নাইমান- (238b); বাই মানী for নানী বাই (267b) etc.

Cases of agreement even as regards minor variants are not few. Thus this group reads च for तु $(100^b; 159^d)$; ऋनै...प्रापे for ऋनै...प्रापे (66^b) ; त्वादाने (to avoid hiatus) for आदाने (81^b) ; गतो for गते (96^a) ; -ङ् विसर्गेऽथ for -ङ विसर्गे (131^b) ; पष्टिकाः for -षष्टिघा (297^d) etc. An interesting instance of agreement even in the case of an erroneous reading is

furnished by the variant दिशों(D_s °क्षो)न्शोंचेऽथ for दिशन्शों चाथ (301^b). Here the word च means that √dis has the same meaning as the preceding root, i.e. दान (चकारादाने as Cv says). It is amusing to see the desperate attempt made by Durgādāsa to drag out some sense of the reading he follows. He splits शोंचे into श ओचे and remarks: ओच इति ने (100^d) इस्यस्याखि रूपम। घातनामनेकार्थस्वादे

I now give below some of the more important variants of this Version.

VARIANTS FOR ROOTS

(except B; Cr om.) তত্ত তাত্ত for তম তাম (31^a); (except D_5) হ্নন্ব for হক্ষম (39^d); হিন্তাত for ছিন্টাত (40^b); (except D_5) আঁ for ছ (78^c); (except D_5) আ for ছ (78^c); (except D_5) আ for ভ্যুবি (144^c); হেন্ড for হুৱে (147^b); তুহক্ for তুল্ফ (151^c); (D_5 by corr.) पेण for for ভ্যুবি (181^d); अथ for अथ (189^d); হাবী for ঘ্বী (207^b); হেন্ড for (210^b); खिल्म for सुन्म (250^b); (except Cal. Ed.) १ वेल for for प्रक्ष (293^c); ध्याक्ष for घ्याक्ष (315^a); तल for त

VARIANTS FOR MEANINGS

for °पने (19°); विस्फु(Cd.r ॰फु)रणे for विच्छुरणे (30°); आराधे for (53°); उद्धृतौ for उद्भृतौ (62°); -सुजौ for -सृतौ (63°); अवध्वंसे for

 ab); -भाःसु for -भासु (105°); नृतौ for नतौ (138 d); -मर्दः

for प्रेषे (175°); क्रीडायां for गुदकीडे (194°); उत्त्वाते for उत्पाटे (204°); प्री- for b) जन्मती for उपहती (220°); क्राब्दोपतापयोः for क्यांपायोः (200°)

for बिह्नवे (275°); (except D_5) धतौ for ऋतौ (287°); वधे for बदे (299°); for द्युतौ (309°); (except D_5) एनेहने for म्लेच्छने (322°); हेषायाम् for हेषा° (323°); रहे for नहे (354°).

Finally, the Eastern Version alone substitutes, for 240^b-241^d a passage which is meant to regularise the text and make it clearer. Here again Cal. Ed., (apparently without any MS. authority) goes one further and substitutes a still different passage which makes the text still more simple. For both these passages, cf. v. 1. 241.

Durgādāsa, as we have seen above, follows closely the Eastern Version. Occasionally, however, readings are peculiar to him and are not met with in the other MSS. belonging to this group. The commentary of Rāma Rāma (as far as it is available) and Calcutta Editions closely follow him. Following are some such instances: विष्फुरणे for विस्तु (30°); स्केट्स for स्केट (33°); साट for स्कूट (36°).

THE WESTERN VERSION

In fixing the text I have been mainly guided by the Western Version, i.e. the text as found in the MSS. D₁₋₄ DvT. The reasons

for this preference, though quite evident, may still be briefly stated. They are: (1) These are the oldest known MSS. of the Kavihalpadruma. (2) They are written in the Devanāgarī characters in which also must have been written the original archetype and the earlier MSS. of the Kavihalpadruma considering the fact that Vopadeva was a native of Berar, and lastly (3) the two MSS. of Vopadeva's own commentary which has more chances of having preserved the original text, belong to this group.

Of the seven above-mentioned MSS. comprising this group, all do not stand on the same footing. The first three MSS. i.e. D_{1-3} have remained fairly pure while the remaining MSS. i.e. $D_4\,DvT$ at times betray a not inconsiderable influence of the Eastern Version. While generally going with the older group of MSS. D_{1-3} , they also at times severally go with the Eastern group. The following are some such instances:

बुबद्द for दुबद्द (160°); D_4Dv_2 ाहक for हिष्क (89°); D_4Dv_1 दिरि for उदिरे (255°); D_4Dv_1 T गईगरह for गरह-गई (345°); Dv_1 जो for है (78°); Dv_1 देप for दे (76°); Dv_2 पन्च for पस्च (111°); Dv_2 T दुटि for द्युटि (144°); Dv_2 T उद्धृतों for उद्धृतों (62°); Dv_2 T गतौं for गते (96°); Dv_3 T -भाःसु for

MSS. from this group occasionally, though rather rarely, show independent readings also. Thus for -एतों $(63^b$; text as in $D_{1\cdot 3\cdot 4}$ Dv_2), MSS. Dv_1 T read (with D_2) -सुतों while the Eastern group reads -एजों. For स्व (74^b) , Dv_1 T (also D_5) read खू against स्व of the rest of MSS. In 309^b it reads हुतों (adopted as the text) against सुतों of D_{1-3} and नुतों of the entire Eastern Version.

There is a single yet noteworthy case of a substituted passage in D_4 T (also D_3), the net result of which is the elimination of the meaning \overline{ava} assigned to the two roots vrt and $v\bar{a}vrt$ and the regularisation of the metre. For this, cf. v. l. 184.

I have put Dv₂ in this group after some hesitation. For at times it shows striking affinity with the older Western group (i.e. D_{1-3}). Its readings एतौ for सुतौ (135°), नाक्संबादे for वासवादे (208^d), ऋषोज् च ऋषि for ऋषो त्वाऋषि (308°), भक्ष for प्रश्न (319^b), -छामोक्ति- (as in text, which is othrwise found in D_1 Dv only; others -छोमोक्ति-) (319°d) are some such cases in point.

Lastly, out of the remaining three MSS. of this group, the first two, i.e. D_1 and D_2 , exhibit strong mutual affinity even in insignificant things. A general tendency of these two MSS. is to mistake -kk for -şk,—a tendency which is diametrically opposite to that of the Eastern group of MSS. Thus $D_{1\cdot 2}$ read चण्क, चिष्क, चण्क, चण्क etc. Among the individual readings the following may be cited: खर्च for खर्च

 (157^a) ; संमृति- (also in Dv₁) for संवृति- (162^a) ; संश्येक्षा- (also in T) for °येच्छा- (180^a) ; भोजने for भजने (251^a) ; श्रुदिक for कुदिक (263^a) ; अट इद कद for अटिट कट (133^a) .

Two cases of transposition common to these two MSS. are:
(1) अनादरे। हेड्ड च for ड-हेड्ड च। अनादरे (169^{be}) and (2) सु प्वर्थे
ती स द्वनत स (D. om.) गती हुछि for सु प्वर्थे स-न गती

Š

Though D₁ and D₂ are the most reliable MSS. and so I have generally followed them in deciding the text, still in such cases as mentioned above, I have set them aside since such variants are to be regarded rather as individual vagaries than as representing any older tradition. This is all the more so when all the rest of the MSS. unanimously go against them.

An Account of the Work

The Kavikalpadruma is a metrical Dhātupātha which gives in 361 anustubh stanzas verbal roots of the Sanskrit language, arranged in a particular order, and their meanings. Besides the meanings, the Kkd. gives, like other Dhātupāthas, information about these roots on many other points, specifying, e.g. roots which take the connecting vowel in particular formations; roots taking a nasal increment in certain formations; roots restricted to the Vedic literature; roots taking na instead of ta as the suffix for forming past passive participles, and so on. All this information is given by means of a variety of anubandhas or code letters which, incidently, here number far more than those generally found in any other Dhātupātha.

The first fourteen stanzas form an introduction to the main work. Following the usual practice of the Sanskrit authors, Vopadeva begins with a salutation to the favourite deity which in this case is Āditya or the Sun (st. 1). He then mentions the names of the ancient grammarians whose works be studied before be set out to write his own Dhātupātha (2^a-3^a) . He then describes the principle behind the selection of roots, the order followed in giving the roots (3^{cd}) , the various types of sources from which the roots read here have been culled (4^{cd}) , the part the Anubandhas play in this work (5), and the conditions which govern the application of these Anubandhas (6). He then explains the significance of every Anubandha (7-12) and enumerates roots comprising certain classes, and also such of the roots ending in vowels as are anit (13-14); the consonantal anit roots are indicated by the anubandha (3a). With the fifteenth stanza the main work begins.

The roots are here arranged alphabetically according to the final letter of the roots, those which end in a coming first, then those in \bar{a} ,

and so on, those in h coming last. (For more details about this order and remarks thereon, see the note under the stanza 3.) With the st. 15 begin the roots in a and with 353 end the roots in h. Then follow what are called the sautra roots (also arranged in the above-mentioned order) and numbering no less than 42 (the largest number of such roots met with anywhere in works of this kind) (354-359). The last two stanzas mark the conclusion of the work, where the author gives the total number of the roots read here, and some personal information, viz. his own name and those of his father and the teacher, and also his own place of residence.

The most outstanding feature of the Kkd. is exhaustiveness. The author has left no source untapped and gives more roots than are found in any other single Dhātupātha—excepting, of course, the Kāśakrtsna-Sabda-Kalāpa Dhātupātha which reads a good number of odd additional roots, some 500, which are unparalled anywhere. Even a cursory reading of the work bears ample testimony to the author's study of the works of his predecessors referred to in st. 2. His anxiety to incorporate in his work all relevant material contributed by his predecessors, and make his work as complete as possible is quite evident. Though he leans rather heavily on Ksīrasvāmin and Hemacandra, there are unmistakable proofs of his indebtedness to other grammarians. He has something in common with almost every predecessor of his -Vopadeva himself calls his work as sarvasādhāraņa--to the exclusion of others. Thus he gives gatra as a root which before him was read by Sarvavarman only. He reads munt with Candra alone. With Kāśakrtsna he reads can, can, dhundh, mask (also with Kt.) and sall. Besides, there are eight sautra roots, which were read by Kāśakṛtsna alone, although most of them with different meanings. They are : kañj, kark, kuth (with the same meaning), panj, manj, mat, mark and yus (with the same meaning). With the Kt. alone he reads lot. Besides Vopadeva, roots yaud and saud are given by Sākatāyana and Hemacandra alone; knams by Sarvavarman and Sākatāvana alone; kvel, cun, bundh, bhlās etc. by Kk, Kt and H; mañc 'go' by C, Sā and H; muñc 'go' by Kt and J; and mlet by Kt, Sā and H. He reads man(x) 'worship' with Sā alone. He also follows Sā in reading kynv in the fifth class, and roots like kad, carc in the sixth, instead of in the first (or in both).

But, as said above, his main source is Kṣīrasvāmin, and Hemacandra who almost always follows him. The number of roots which are read with Kṣ and H alone, is quite large. Most of them are: amb 'go', argh, int, r (V), kṣaj, kṣi (I), khakkh, khaṣ, gundr, cikk, jyo, damb, dimb, tūl, damh, dabh, dāṣ (X), dimbh, naḍ, pich, bhil (X), mul (X), ruṭ (X), valyūla, vitta, ṣal (X) 'boast' and ṣvabhr. Besides these there are also roots which are read with the one or the other alone. Those read with Kṣ alone are: kac, kas, kump, kṣal, cyus, ṭip, taṭ, tigh, danv, dāy, duḍ, dhrāgh, naj, pyus, plakṣ, raṃha, vip etc. Those read with H

वि. २

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alone are: ad (V), an (IV), kumāla, kūna, ghan, janks, pas, prath, ramb 'go', rimb etc.

It does not seem, however, that Vop. simply grabbed whatever roots he came across in his predecesors' works. Sometimes he is seen to have discarded even roots read by Ks and H, on whom he relies so much. Thus he does not read roots like kart, kṣap, khod, trud, tsadm, ves etc. given by both Ks and H; roots tike rh (VI), ev, kaj, prūc, bed, bhṛṣ, vyund etc. given by Kṣ only; or like kattha, pappūla, pārth, bunth, mint etc. given by H only. Vop. did not accept them probably because he did not think they had sufficient recognition by the śiṣṭas. Durgādāsa's comment on the word sarvasādhāraņa (3) is worth noting in this context. He says: सर्वेषां साधारणः समानः सर्वसमतःवात्। सर्वश्वन्दिसंवह बहुवादिषरः, तेन कृत्र कृतावित्यादीनां केश्विदमन्यमानानामिष बहुवादिसंमतरवातिहोपन्यासः। कृङ् गतावित्यादीनां च केश्विन्मन्यमानानामिष बहुवादासंमतरवात् तद्वजनिमिति।. This statement of Durgādāsa is to be taken with a grain of salt since, as we have seen above, Vop. often gives roots which were recognized before him by solitary writers.

The all-inclusiveness of the author which is seen in the case of collecting roots, also shows itself in the matter of assigning meanings to the roots. He has been careful even to record what were evidently orthographical errors. Thus, he assigns both hasana and sahana to the two roots cyu and tak; parimāna and parīnāma to mas; and samišti and asamišti to car. Some of the more important cases, showing his indebtedness to his numerous predecessors are:

| | | Kātantra | Vopadeva |
|----|-------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | √ đaṁs | Kt : दर्शने | दर्श दंशने च |
| - | | Others: दं(द)शने | |
| 2. | √ mraks | Kt : म्लेच्छने | म्रक्षणे म्लेच्छने |
| | | Others : म्रक्षणे | |
| 3. | \sqrt{k} ī t | Kt : बन्धने | बन्धवर्णयोः |
| • | | Others : वर्णे | |
| 4. | $\checkmark khel$ | Kt (also Kk) : चल्ने | चालगस्योः |
| | | Others: गतौ | · |
| | | Sākaṭāyana | Vopadeva |
| 1. | \sqrt{kall} | Sā : शब्दे | कूजने (corresponding to |
| | • | Ks H : अशब्दे | अन्यक्ते शब्दे) शब्देऽशब्दे |
| | | Others: अन्यक्ते शब्दे | |
| 2. | √ gruc | \$ā : गतौ | गतौ चौर्ये च |
| | | Others: स्तेयकरणे | |
| | | (H adding गताविप केचित्) | |
| 3. | √ chrd | Sa : दीसिवमनयोः | देवने त्विषि वमने च |
| | - 0 . | Others : दीसिदेवनयोः | |
| | 1 | (H adding वमनेऽप्यन्ये) | |

Hemacandra Vopadeva

1. √bhaj All : विश्वाणने पाके

(Kṣ : विश्वाणने दानस्।

H : विश्वाणने विपचनस्।)

2. √kṣur H : विख्वनने विरुखे खनने

Others : विरुखने

Vopadeva's indebtedness to Kṣīrasvāmin is even more evident here. It is a usual practice of the authors of the Dhātupāthas merely to reproduce the meanings which were once assigned by Bhīmasena. Kṣīrasvāmin as a rule explains these meanings and these explanations are often reproduced by Hemacandra. In a large number of cases Vopadeva is seen to give these very explanations as meanings. To quote some instances:

| | Kṣīrasvāmin | Vopadeva |
|----------------|--|-----------------------|
| √ cūrņ | : प्रेरणे। प्रेरणं दलनम् । 'पूर्ण पेषण' इति चन्द्रः। | पेषे |
| √ ceșț | : चेष्टायाम् । चेष्टा ईंहा । | इं डे |
| \sqrt{tantr} | : कुटुम्बधारणे। कुटुम्बं परिवारः। उपलक्षणं चैतत्। | धारणे |
| √ drā | : कुत्सायां गतौ । कुत्सिता गतिः पलायनं निन्दा च। | स्वप्ने पलायने |
| | : प्रन्थे। प्रन्थो वेष्टनम्। | वेष्टने |
| | : नीचैर्गतौ। नीचैर्गतिर्मन्दगमनमसद्व्यवहारो वा। | असद्ब्यवहारे शनैर्गती |
| √ majj | ः शुद्धो। शुद्धया स्नानं बुडनं च लक्ष्यते। | स्नाने बुढने |
| \sqrt{man} | : स्तम्भे। स्तम्भो गर्वः। | गर्वके |
| √ rad | : विछेखने। विछेखनमुत्पाटनम्। | उत्पादे |

If Vopadeva at times uses only the synonyms and not the exact words of Kṣīrasvāmin, that is because his choice of words is largely governed by considerations of metre.

It is not to be supposed, however, that Vopadeva was content with merely reproducing what his predecessors had said. He has added a pretty large number of roots to the traditional stock. Some of them represent only a difference in spelling, like klīv: klīb, kṣīv-kṣīb; bath: vaṭh, ban: vaṇ; aś: aṣ: aṣ, paś: paṣ: pas; palyula: palyūla etc. But there are other additions which are of a more important nature. He has realism enough to recognize vadh as an independent root, as it shows forms in more than one tense-system, instead of relegating it to the subordinate position of a dhātvādeśa. The recognition of vadh thus supplies only a long-felt want. His recognition of laukika roots like avadhīra, āndola, prenkhola, hindola (many of which were already noticed by commentators like Kṣīrasvāmin and Maitreya Raksita) shows that he must have been observing the actual condition of the language

^{3.} Except Candra who, as a rule, gives only one meaning.

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at his time and trying to bring the science of grammar in line with the facts of the language. His contribution in the matter of the sautra roots (which, as the author himself tells us in his commentary, are meant only to explain certain derivatives 4) is equally solid. Out of the forty-two such roots given by him, a little less than a dozen, viz. rs, kṣad, kṣup, tandr, pīy, bhiṣ, raś, ribh and lul have been accepted even by modern scholars, although different meanings are assigned to some of them and two roots viz. tandr and bhiṣ have been stated in a different form viz. as tand and bhiṣaj.

In the matter of assigning meanings also Vopadeva's contributions are not few. To quote some instances:

Others Vopadeva

√ kak : लोड्ये । Kṣ explains : इच्छागर्वचापले (Dgd. remarks :
लोड्यं सतृष्णस्वं चापलं च । गर्वः कैश्चिल्न मन्यते ।)

√ khid : परिचाते

√ ghamṣ : J:

Kṣ H :

√ ghʒ : प्रस्ववणे (or,

√ t͡ʊ

√ bhaj

While we are on the subject of meanings, attention may be drawn to an agreeable feature of the Kkd. Following Bhīmasena, writers of the Dhātupāṭhas usually give meanings of a general nature, leaving it to the commentators to work out the specific shades of meanings. This is particularly the case with the roots meaning 'sound' and those meaning 'move, go'. In the majority of such cases Vop. (following Kṣ here also) fortunately records the individual specific meanings. Some such cases regarding the roots meaning 'sound' are:

 \sqrt{kan} , ku, $k\bar{u}$: \sqrt{gai} :

√ man : 乘前 (Vop. fails to mention that the indistinct sound meant here is the particular one uttered [by women] during cohabitation.)

√ ran : इति

Besides cases like these he of course gives अभ्रष्वनौ (\sqrt{gada} ; stana), घोररुते (\sqrt{dranks}), तारशब्दे (\sqrt{kuc}) etc. with other grammarians.

As regards the गल्यथंक roots, following may be quoted: \sqrt{tang} : ने च; \sqrt{lang} : गतौ खब्जे 'limping'; and \sqrt{vang} : खब्जे; \sqrt{skund} :

I—not to speak of अप्रगत्याम् (\sqrt{pur}), गतिचातुर्थे (\sqrt{dhor}), (\sqrt{tsar}), नभोगतौ (\sqrt{di}), चक्रगते (\sqrt{ak} , ag), शनेगतौ (\sqrt{cup} , phakk), etc., which cases are common with other Dhātupāṭhas. Though not of the same nature, two other cases may be quoted here as instances of precision. To the root jal Vop. alone assigns the exact sense चान्य against चात्य, घातन or धान्य of others. The other case is अपानोत्सर्थ (\sqrt{pard}) against कुत्सिते शब्दे of others.

Some other peculiarities of Kkd. may briefly be noted here. A glaring feature of this work is the unusually large number of cases where the samdhi has not been done. It is true that the sentence combination (as against the combination in the same pada) is theoretically optional. But the classical writers, except in rare cases, refuse to avail themselves of this license—much more so in a metrical work. In the Kkd., however, there are scores of such cases. To quote only a few:

भो (54^b) , ली-ङयओ (55^b) , गू-ओशि (63^b) , स्वृ-ऊ (69^d) , जू-इपँम्य (72^b) , $; खु-इर् (106^c)$, स्वने ऋ-शौद (144^d) , कि आध्याने (149^a) , कण् आर्तस्वरे (171^c) etc.

It is however easy to account for and even approve of the license taken by the author in this respect. The work is already difficult enough, bristling as it does with an army of code letters. A rigid process of combination would have led to some confusion. As it is, the maintenance of the hiatus has served considerably to give what measure of clarity there is in the work.

Another feature concerns vocabulary. We sometimes come across obscure words like रकों, छोठे, कुन्हें etc., evidently used under the exigencies of the metre. For the same reason, the author is at times obliged to use words, which, though not grammatically inaccurate, are jarring to the ear. Thus he uses समें (for सपेंगे), हिंसे (for हिंसायां, or हिंसने), आवे (for आवायां), वेटे (for वेटने) etc. The use of the pleonastic -ka, again, is a little too frequent, as in अंशके, गर्वके, दैन्यके, देव्यके, व्यायामके etc.; also the use of adjectives for nouns, as in ममें (for मजने) or गरवसंस्कृतसंस्कृते (for गरवसंस्कारसंस्कारवां:). Lastly, a number of synonyms have been used to convey the same idea. Thus a number of words like दिविष, दीसी, दुती, भासने, भासि and भासे are used to convey the idea of 'shining'. Those used for 'going, moving' number still more: इते ते गर्वी, गरवाम, गमने, ब्रजने, ब्रजे, सपेंगे, सपें and स्र

THE CODE LETTERS (ANUBANDHAS5) IN THE KKD.

The code letters used in this work call for some observations. Owing to the peculiar method followed in giving roots, the author had

^{5.} These are all explained in the Appendix III.

to lean rather heavily on the anubandha system. The total number of such letters is no less than 43. They are: \bar{a} , i, ir, \bar{i} , u, \bar{u} , r, \bar{r} , l, e, ai, o, au, k, ki, ks, g, gi, gh, n, j, \tilde{n} , $\tilde{n}i$, tu, du, n, t, d, dh, n, p, bh, m, mi, y, $r, l, li, lu, v, \dot{s}, \dot{s}i$ and \dot{s} . Out of these, 17 viz. $\ddot{a}, i, ir, \ddot{i}, u, \ddot{u}, \ddot{r}, l, e, o$, \vec{n} , \tilde{n} , $\tilde{n}i$, tu, du, m and s are used here with the same significance as in Pānini's Dhātupātha. Of the rest, three anubandhas, viz. k, n and p were also already used by Pānini, although with a different significance -viz. to distinguish the roots i, $d\bar{a}$ and $h\bar{a}$ from their counterparts having the same spelling but a different meaning. Vop. utilizes them for a different purpose, to which we shall shortly turn. There is one more anubandha, viz. t, which was used by Pānini to distinguish the root dhe from dhā. Vop. drops this altogether. Barring these minor exceptions and the abolition of the use of accents (both on the root and on the anubandha syllable) for similar purposes,—a process begun long before him-Vop, has kept Pānini's system of anubandhas intact -an arrangement which has helped avoid an unnecessary confusion.

There is only one Anubandha which Vop. has borrowed from another school, viz. au (denoting an anit root) from the Jainendra Dhātupātha. The remaining anubandhas, then, are Vopadeva's own creation. A little perusal of them will show that the author has taken great pains in selecting, as far as possible, only such letters to serve as symbols as would be quite natural, i.e. the very utterance of which will at once suggest the function they are meant to perform.

It is interesting to see how Vopadeva proceeds in this matter. He must have at the outset felt the necessity of coining symbols to denote the ten conjugational classes and their sub-classes (antarganas). In the other Dhātupāthas the roots are arranged in different classes themselves, one class following another. So it was not necessary for them to use anubandhas for this purpose. The roots in the Kkd., however, are arranged on a different principle, viz. a particular alphabetical order, and so use of symbols to denote the particular class to which a root belongs was here indispensable.

The method followed in this respect is this: The author first allots different symbols (generally suggestive of the vikaranas) to the classes II-X, leaving the first class without any symbol. The result is that when a root is found to be read without any class-indicating anubandha that root is to be understood as belonging to the bhū or the first class. To the ad or the second class Vop. assigns the letter l, and to the hu or the third class the symbol li. The element l, which is common to these two anubandhas, is evidently meant to suggest the lopa 'elision' of the vikarana with regard to these two classes (cf. the two terms luk and slu in Pāṇini's terminology). The letter y which is the symbol for the div or the fourth class speaks for itself, as it is identical with the consonantal element in the actual vikarana of that class. Similarly

the symbol n denoting the su or the fifth class evidently comes from nu, the vikarana of that class. The tud or the sixth class probably presented some difficulty since the vikarana of this class has no consonant in it. The author therefore here borrows a term from Panini and uses s as the anubandha for this class. In the case of the rudh or the seventh class the consonantal element n of the vikarana na having been already used to denote the su-class, the author resorts to another device. He takes the letters dh from \sqrt{rudh} , the leading root of this class, and turns it into the anubandha for this class (we shall come across similar cases further). In the case of the tan or the eighth class there is no consonant in the vikarana. The consonants of the leading root tan also have been otherwise used. In the krī or the ninth class, again, the consonant n which would have suggested the vikarana $n\bar{a}$, and also the consonants of the leading root krī have been otherwise employed. There is a somewhat similar difficulty in the case of the cur or the tenth class. (Why Vopadeva does not use the letter c for the cur class is difficult to say.) In all these three cases he has recourse to another device to which we shall come later on.

We now come to the sub-classes. The procedure generally followed here is to take the consonant which is used as a symbol for the main class to which the sub-class concerned belongs, and to add a vowel like *i* or *u* to it. Thus *lu* is used for the *svap* sub-class, where *l* indicates that *svap* is a sub-class of the *ad* class. The other cases are:

Main class.Sub-class.\$\delta: tud\tilde{a}di\$\$\delta: ku\tilde{a}di\$\$g: kry\tilde{a}di\$\$gi: pv\tilde{a}di\$

k : curādi

ki: The group of roots belonging to the cur class only optionally = yuj sub-class of other grammarians.

In the cases where the above method could not be followed, the author has adopted a different course. Thus jval, vrt and phan are sub-classes of the $bh\bar{u}$ class. No letter is used for the $bh\bar{u}$ class. The general method being inapplicable here, the author takes the letter j from jval, v from vrt, and n from phan and makes them the symbols of these sub-classes respectively. In the case of the jaks, a sub-class of the ad class, the distinguishing vowels i and u being already used in li and lu (and being for some reason reluctant to use other vowels), the author prefers taking ks from the root jaks to indicate that class. Yet another sub-class of $ad\bar{a}di$ is the rud sub-class. Here both the consonants of \sqrt{rud} being already used for a different purpose, the author gives an artificial symbol to it, to which we shall come when we deal with artificial symbols.

Of the class-denoting symbols there remain now only seven to be explained. They are: k, g, gh, t, d, bh and r, denoting the six classes viz. cur, $kr\bar{\imath}$, rud, tan, tan and the class of the Vedic roots respectively. Unlike the symbols we have so far seen, these are not 'transperent'. The connection between k and cur, for instance, is not easy to see. Nevertheless all the apparently arbitrary actions are not wholly arbitrary and if we could only follow the workings of the author's mind, we might still be able to account for these anubandhas, at least for some of them.

We start with eliminating the letters which the author has not used at all. He does not use the whole lingual series (excepting, of course, n). Similarly he does not use the whole series of aspirate surds. The other individual letters also discarded are c, jh and b. The reason for discarding all these letters might be harshness of sound in some cases, and the comparatively more effort required to pronounce others (or, it might be a purely arbitrary action, after all). The following nine letters are now left: k, g, gh, t, d, bh, r, s and h. The last two, i.e. s and h are further dropped out as the classes to be denoted are only seven.

Another point to be noted regarding these letters is that before they were selected for denoting the respective classes of roots, they must have been arranged in a different order, viz. first the letters in the unaspirate surds series, then those in the unaspirate sonants series, and finally those in the aspirate sonant series. (This is not quite an unusual order, seeing that the class consonants in the Siva $s\bar{u}tras$ are arranged in similar series, though the sequence of the series is different there.) So the letters in the final order are k, t, g, d, gh, bh and r.

The classes to be denoted, again, do not seem to have been taken up in their natural order viz. rud, lam, tan etc., but, for some unaccountable reason, in their reverse order. Thus the author takes up the last class, viz. cur first and assigns to it the first available letter, i.e. lam. To the adanta, a sub-class of $cur\bar{a}di$, he assigns the next letter, i.e. lam. In this way the author goes on, assigning lam lam lam class respectively. The method does not work with lam lam since their denotations are apparently interchanged. Finally the last letter lam lam

THE POET

Vopadeva ⁶ (also written as Bopadeva) is the author of the *Kavi-kalpadruma*. He gives some account of himself in his different works. From it we know that his father's name was Keśava and that of his preceptor was Dhaneśa or Dhaneśvara. ⁷ Both of them were physicians and resided at Vedapada, ⁸ a small town in the Varadātaṭa, i.e. modern Berar. This Vedapada was also Vopadeva's own place of residence.

Hemādri, the celebrated author of the encyclopaedic work Caturvargacintāmaņi, and a minister to the Yādava kings Mahādeva and Rāmadevarao of Devagiri (modern Daulatabad), was a friend and patron of Vopadeva. Vopadeva himself informs us that he wrote his Harilīlā and Muktāphala at the instance of, and in order to please Hemādri.

- 6. Durgādāsa, the commentator of the Kavikalpadruma, explains the name thus: उ: शिवः, अकारो विष्णुः, उश्च अश्च वै। वयोद्य समीपे दीव्यतीति पचादित्वादिन वोपदेवः। Haraprasāda Shāstrī, (Preface to the Descriptive Catalogue of the Sanskrit MSS. in the collections of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol. VI, page lxxxi) gives a similar derivation and cites Vopālita as a parallel instance.
- 7. Yudhişthira Mīmāmsaka (Samskrit Vyākaraņa-śāstra kā Itihāsa, p. 291, 455) identifies this Dhaneśvara with the other Dhaneśvara, a commentator of the Sārasvata grammar, and the author of a commentary on the Mahābhāṣya called Cintāmaṇi. Whereas our Dhaneśvara belongs to the prior half of the thirteenth century, Dhaneśvara, the author of Cintāmaṇi, lived in the prior half of the sixteenth century, i.e. full three centuries later. Cf. Belvalkar's Systems of Sanskrit Grammar, pp. 97-99.

Is it possible that our Dhaneśvara is the same as the Bhatta Dhaneśvara whose son Mādhava, who describes himself as bhiṣagagranī, composed the praśasti in the Ambe inscription, No. 3 (dated Śaka 1150, or A.D. 1228) glorifying Kholeśvara (Siṅghaṇa's general) and his son Rāma?

- 8. For a detailed discussion of the problem of Vopadeva's native place, and for more particulars about Vedapada, the reader is referred to the present editor's article under the caption 'Identification of Vedapada' in the Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, 1953.
 - Cf. श्रीमद्भागवतस्कन्धाध्यायार्थादि निरूप्यते।
 विदुषा वोपदेवेन मन्त्रिदेमाद्रि गृष्टये॥ from Harilila, and
 विद्वद्धनेशशिष्येण भिषक्केशवसूनुना।
 देमाद्रिवीपदेवेन मुक्ताफलमचीकरत्॥ from the Muktaphala.

Hemādri himself has commented on both these works ¹⁰, the commentary on the *Harilīla* being further revised by the great Vedāntist Madhusūdana Sarasvatī. Both Hemādri and Vopadeva had high regard for each other as can be seen from the eulogy bestowed by both on each other. ¹¹

10. The commentary on the Harilīlā is called Harilīlāviveka while that on the Muktāphala is named as Kaivalyadīpikā. Cf.

हरिलीलाविवेकोऽयं कामराजस्य वेश्मिन । कटके रचयांचके तृष्टये हेमाद्रिणा सताम् ॥

That this commentary was further revised by Madhusūdana Sarasvatī is indicated by the sloka

सरस्वतीश्रीमधुसूदनेन निर्व्यूढमेतदुधमोदनेन।

जनः समस्तोऽपि रसाद(v. 1. य)नेन व्रजेशभावित व्रजतादनेन ॥

which follows immediately after the above one. The commentary is sometimes wrongly attributed (as in the Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series Edition) to Madhusūdana Sarasvatī alone.

For the commentary Kaivalyadīpikā on the Muktāphala, cf. the concluding stanza:

टीकां मुक्ताफलस्येमां नाम्ना कैवल्यदीपिकाम्। हेमाद्रिः कटके चक्रे कामराजस्य वेर्मानि॥

As regards the above two commentaries Y. M. Kale in his Varhādcā Itihāsa (p. 37) remarks (without citing any authority) that Hemādri did not write the above commentaries himself but asked some Pandit to write for him. When a man like Hemādri expressly says that he himself wrote the commentaries, his word must be accepted as true, all the more so when there is not a shred of evidence to the contrary. Mr. Kale was perhaps here misled by Hemādri's statement हेमादिवीपदेवेन सुक्ताफलमचीकरत्।

11. Cf. the following stanzas from the Muktaphala:

चतुरेण चतुर्वर्गचिन्तामणिवणिज्यया।
हेमाद्रिणाजितं मुक्ताफलं पश्यत कौतुकात्॥ [47]
निर्माध्य पयसां राशिं मन्दरः कौस्तुमं न्यधात्।
हेमाद्रिवंचसां मुक्ताफलं रत्नं हृदि प्रभोः॥ [48]
हेमाद्रियत्त एव गुणेन येन तेनैव पूरितसुखेन सुबद्धमेतत्।
मुक्ताफलं प्रतिफलजगदीशरूपं यत्कर्णकण्ठक्वहरे सुषमास्य काचित्॥ [49]

and the following from the Kaivalyadīpikā:

श्रीवोपदेवस्य निधेर्गुणानां जयन्ति ते ते भुवि वाग्विलासाः। विकुण्ट्य येषु स्वयमाश्वरोऽपि सर्वज्ञरान्दं स्वमवैति रूढम् ॥ [3] अस्मिन्समस्मिन्नपि वाङ्मयान्धाववारपारीणमनीषयोन्तैः। विवृण्वतश्चिज्जडवस्तुभेदं गुणा गणेया भुवि नास्य कैः कैः॥ [4] अमुख्य वैदम्ध्यनिधेह्विस्पृशो मुदं ददन्तेऽत्र न कस्य स्वतयः। मुक्तवा मृषाद्वेषिमनांस्यनारतं वियोगिह्न-द्वि कलाः कलानिषेः॥ [5] Keśava, Vopadeva's father, has written a work on medicine called Siddhamantra. At the end of this book Keśava tells us that his father's name was Mahādeva, and that of his teacher was Bhāskara. A fact of historical importance given by him is that he was honoured by Simharāja, who is evidently the same as the Yādava king Singhana who ruled at Devagiri between 1210-1247 A.D.¹²

WORKS OF VOPADEVA

Besides the Kavikalpadruma, following works of Vopadeva have come down to us.

- 1. Mugdhabodha, 13 a treatise on the Sanskrit Grammar.
- 2. $K\bar{a}vyak\bar{a}madhenu$, 14 the author's own commentary on the Kavikalpadruma.
- 3. $Harilīl\bar{a}^{13}$ (also called $Harilīl\bar{a}mrta$ or $Harilīl\bar{a}vivaraṇa$), an abstract of the Bhāgavata.
- 4. Muktāphala 16 (also called Bhāgavata-Muktāphala), a work expounding the doctrines of the Bhāgavata.
- 5. Śataśloki, a work on medicine, dealing with different pills, powders and similar preparations.
- 6. $Candrakal\bar{a}$, the author's own commentary on the preceding work.
- 7. Siddhamantraprakāśa, a commentary on the Siddhamantra, a work on medicine written by his father (mentioned above).
- 12. Haraprasāda Shāstrī in his abovementioned Preface (p. lxxxi) says: 'perhaps he (i.e. Keśava) was an army surgeon. For Vopadeva often says that his books were written in the house of his father in the camp'. This is certainly a mistake. I have not come across any such statement on the part of Vopadeva. The statements about the works being written in the camp (kaṭaka) really emanate from Hemādri and concern his two commentaries on the Harilīlā and Muktāphala, for which see foot-note 10 above. Kāmarāja was the name of Hemādri's father.
- 13. Mugdhabodha is published many times in Bengal. A good edition, with various indices, was brought out as early as 1847 by Otto Böhtlingk.
- 14. Kāvyakāmadhenu, published along with the commentary of Durgādāsa at Calcutta (vide Meharchand Lachmandas's Ratnasamuccaya, No. 3135).
- 15. Harilīlā, together with the commentary Harilīlāviveka is published by B. A. Tendulkar in 1893 (this edition also contains a brief and modern anonymous tippani called tātparyatippani); in the Chowkhamba Sanskrit Series (No. 411) in 1933; in the Calcutta Oriental Series (No. 3).
- 16. Muktāphala is published in the Calcutta Oriental Series (No. 5) in 1920.

Vopadeva must have written a commentary called *Paramahamsa-priyā* on the *Muktāphala*. This is to be inferred from the references to it by Hemādri, both at the beginning and at the end of his commentary on the *Muktāphala*.¹⁷

Besides the above, there are some works which are ascribed to Vopadeva but whose authorship is doubtful. Thus there is an anonymous work called Trimsac-chlokī (also called āsauca-trimsac-chlokī, or āsauca-samgraha-trimsac-chlokī, or sūtaka-kārikā, or, finally, sūtaka-trimsac-chlokī), consisting of thirty Sragdharā slokas and dealing with the impurity caused by birth and death. It is ascribed to Vopadeva in the Ulwar Catalogue (No. 1339). But it is ascribed to Vijñāne-svara in A. S. B. Catalogue, Vol. III, No. 2252 (also in the Introduction p. xxxviii), and to Hemādri in the B. B. R. A. S. Cat. Vol. II, pp. 209-210. Two other works on Dharma, viz. Ācāradarpaņa and Parasurāmapratāpasrāddhakānda-dīpikā (also called Śrāddhadīpakalikā) are similarly ascribed to Vopadeva. Lastly the Benaras Sanskrit College Catalogue mentions a commentary of Vopadeva on the Mahimnastotra.

There is a stanza occurring in the commentaries of Hemādri on the *Harilīlā* and the *Muktāphala* which enumerates Vopadeva's works on the different śāstras. It runs as follows:

यस्य न्याकरणे वरेण्यघटनास्फीताः प्रबन्धा दश प्रख्याता नव वैद्यकेऽपि तिथिनिर्घारार्थमेकोऽद्भुतः। साहित्ये त्रय एव भागवततस्वोक्तौ त्रयस्तस्य शु-न्यन्तर्वाणिशिरोमणेरिह गुणाः के के न लोकोत्तराः॥

This stanza is ascribed by some to Madhusūdana Sarasvatī but since it occurs in Hemādri's commentary on the *Muktāphala* also it must be taken to have come from the pen of Hemādri himself. And since Hemādri was not only a contemporary but also a close friend and patron of Vopadeva, the stanza assumes a peculiar importance, constituting as it does an 'eye-witness' to the works of Vopadeva. It is a pity

17. Cf. सृष्टां त्रिलोकगुरुणार्धामवेन्दुलेखां सर्वज्ञमण्डनकरामकलङ्कशङ्काम्।
टीकां प्रियां परमहंसजनस्य दृष्ट्वा कुर्यामिमां तदिह यान्तु बुधाः प्रसादम्॥
which is the last of the introductory stanzas; also
छायावतीममृतदामिप नैकचित्रां पुण्यपपासिव भुवि प्रथितां तदीयाम्।
टिकां प्रियां परमहंसजनस्य दृष्ट्वा ग्रन्थः कृतोऽत्र कृतिनां हृदुपैतु तोषम्॥

which is the second of the concluding stanzas. The word तदीयाम् in the second line is equivalent to वीपदेवीयाम्, since the stanza preceding this refers him by name. Cf.

यरिंकचिदत्रभवतः खछ वोपदेवसूरेः कृतिर्निजधिया परिवर्त्यते मे । उद्दिश्य कोविदजनोपकृति तदेतदाराधनं भगवतः परमेश्वरस्य ॥

The expression प्रियां परमहंसजनस्य is obviously a metrical necessity for परमहंसप्रियाम्.

that out of twenty-six works mentioned in this stanza only nine should have come down to us.

BIRTH-DATE OF VOPADEVA

Saka 1182 (i.e. A.D. 1260) is given by some ¹⁸ as the year of Vopadeva's birth. But a little consideration will show that the birth-date will have to be pushed back about thirty years. Following are the reasons for such a supposition:

- 1. Hemādri, who was a contemporary of Vopadeva, was already the Chief Officer in charge of the State Records at the time of the king Mahādeva who ruled from 1260-1271 A.D.
- 2. From the reference to the king Rāmacandra in the introduction of the Muktaphala it is clear that Vopadeva wrote that work during the reign of that king, i.e. sometime between 1271 and 1309 A.D. period can be narrowed down to some extent since Hemādri wrote his commentary on Muktāphala while he was a minister to the king Rāmacandra. Now Hemādri is known to have functioned as a minister to the king Rāmacandra only for a few years during the early period of his reign. We may therefore tentatively take A.D. 1280 as the year when Hemādri wrote the commentary. Since, further, Hemādri refers to Vopadeva's own commentary on the same work, this latter commentary must have been already written which, in turn, was preceded by the original work Muktāphala. Muktāphala, therefore must still go back, say about 1275 A.D. It will not be unreasonable to suppose that the author wrote his score and odd works on profane subjects like grammar and poetics in the early part of his career and that he turned to the more serious topic like the philosophy of the Bhagavata Purana in his mature age, when his mind was more or less ripened. Even supposing that he began to write early, it will not be much far from the truth to suppose that he wrote the Muktaphala when he was about 40-45 years old. This would fix his birth between 1230-1235 A.D.
- 3. Keśava, Vopadeva's father, was honoured, as we have seen above by Singhana, who ruled from 1210-1247 A.D. As they were thus more or less contemporaries, Keśava's birth-date cannot be much later than circa 1190 A.D. This would normally require Vopadeva's birth-date to be not later than 1240 A.D.

Taken singly, the above arguments may not perhaps appear convincing. But taken together they tend to place the author's birthdate roundabout 1230 A.D. If anything, the date would go back a decade earlier, but not later.

It is not known when Vopadeva died.

^{18.} K. A. PADHYE, Life of Hemādri, p. 359; T. R. KALE, Purānanirīkṣana; Rajendralal Mitra, Notices of Sanskrit MSS. Vol. III, p. 349.

The punctuation followed in the Text may briefly be explained here.

A comma is put to denote the end of a sentence 19 when it occurs in the middle of a line.

When, however, the end of a sentence coincides with that of a line, this comma could not be used since the usage requires a danda (double at the end of a stanza; otherwise single) at the end of a line.

The comma also could not be given where the two sentences were inseparable owing to an inseparable samdhi having taken place between the final letter of the preceding sentence and the initial one of the following, or, owing to the inadvisability of separating a following vowel from a preceding consonant.

With a view to marking out the root more clearly, an hyphen is used to separate a root from the preceding and the following Anubandhas. It was not thought proper to separate the Anubandha altogether and read it as an independent word as some editions do.

Here, again, when it was impossible to place the hyphen at the exact place owing to a samdhi being involved, or, owing to the inadvisability of separating a following vowel from a preceding consonant, the hyphen is placed at the next available place (but not altogethe abandoned as in the case of the comma).

The hyphen is also used to connect a series of roots (all in the same sentence) with one another when an Anubandha is common to all and has therefore appeared after the final root.

One or two points about samdhi may also be best noted here. It has been already noted that the author has freely maintained a hiatus, particularly where it suited metrical requirements, or where it resulted in more clarity. There are, howeveer, still some cases where the samdhi has been effected but a hiatus could be kept there without spoiling the metre. In such cases (e.g. गतों, अधी-रू [47a]; गतों, ओजपसारणे [171b]; क्छेदे, ऊर्द-क् [192a]; तों, आकन्द-क् [193a] etc.) though the usual practice of the MSS. is to effect the samdhi, I have kept hiatus to ensure more clarity.

The treatment here accorded to the samdhi of a final n (preceded by a short vowel) with a following initial vowel also deserves notice. The grammarians have laid down a doubling of n as invariable in such cases, though in actual practice it is not always followed. The MSS.

^{19.} A sentence, which is the smallest complete thought-unit, here consists of a root (or more than one root) and its (or their) meaning or meanings, the latter always following the former. वाक्यमर्थकथनान्तम् (cf. v.l.6) is how Vopadeva defines the limit of a sentence.

practice is not very helpful in this case, since it is not uniform. So I have been here guided solely by metrical considerations. Whenever it did not matter to the metre whether the doubling was or was not done I have doubled the consonant in deference to the grammar (as in 65°, 98°, 99°, 99° etc.); when the doubling was required by the metre, it was of course done, being doubly warranted (as in 130°, 148°, 158°, 181° etc.); when the doubling was definitely against metre, it has not been effected (as in 57°, 68°, 85°, 108°, 157° etc.). It will be seen that in all the above cases, though ensuring facility of understanding is my main aim, metrical grace is nowhere sacrificed.

An asterisk (*) in the text indicates that the text is a conjectural emendation of the editor. There are only four such places in the whole text $(20^b, 23^b, 39^b \text{ and } 359^d)$.—In the Critical Apparatus the asterisk indicates syllables lost through injury to MS.

A colon (:) after a symbol of a commentary (Cv, Cd or Cr) in the Critical Apparatus indicates that what follows is an extract from the commentary whereas its absence denotes that what follows is a v. l. for the text.

ABBREVIATIONS

[Those which are used as symbols for MSS. have been explained in the Introduction. The others are explained here.]

Āc. = Ākhyātacandrikā.

Aşţ. = Aşţādhyāyī.

C = Candragomin.

Comm. = Commentary.

Dgd. = Durgādāsa.

Dh. P. = Dhātupāṭha.

Ed. = Edition.

H = Hemacandra.

hapl. = haplographic(ally).

inf. lin. = infra lineam (below the line).

ins. = insert(s).

J = Jainendra.

Kāś. = Kāśikā.

Kk = Kāśakṛtsna.

Kkd. = Kavikalpadruma.

Kş = Kşīrasvāmin, Kşīrataranginī.

Kt = Kātantra.

L. = Line.

marg. = marginal(ly). Mugdha. = Mugdhabodha.

om. = omit(s), omitting, omission.

orig. = original(ly).

P = Pāṇini.

P. Dh. = Pāṇini's Dhātupāṭha.

resp. = respectively.

S = Sautra.

sec. m. = secunda manu (by another hand).

St. = stanza.

subst. = substitute(s).

sup. lin. = supra lineam (above the line).

transp. = transpose(s), transposition.

Vop. = Vopadeva.

कविकल्पद्रुमः

शब्दाकरकरग्राममर्थमण्डलमण्डलम् । ज्ञानात्मानमनाद्यन्तमादित्यं तमुपास्महे ॥ १ ॥ इन्द्रश्चन्द्रः काशकृत्स्नापिशली शाकटायनः । पाणिन्यमरजैनेन्द्रा जयन्त्यष्टादिशाब्दिकाः ॥ २ ॥ मतानि तेशामलोक्य सर्वसाधारणः स्फुटः । धातुपाठः स्वदाद्याद्यक्रमादन्तादिमक्रमः ॥ ३ ॥ कविकल्पद्रुमो नाम पद्यैर्निष्पाद्यतेऽत्र च । धातवः पठिताः पाठसूत्रलोकागमस्थिताः ॥ ४ ॥

D₂ begins with ॐ नमो गणेशाय; D₃Dv₂ with श्रीगणेशाय नमः; D₄ with ॐ नमो...; D₅ with नमः श्रीगोपालाय; Dv₁ with पंडितकुसलहर्षपाद्भ्यो नमः; B with ॐ नमः श्रीकृष्णाय.—The portion of the text up to 13^{ab} is lost in D₁, as the first folio is missing.

- 1. D₁ missing. D₄ damaged up to ਸਾਤਰ (in 1^b). ^b) B -ਸੰਤਰ- (for -ਸਾਤਰ-). D₅ -ਮੰਤਰ. ^c) D₃ अनाद्यं तं.
- 2. D_1 missing. b) D_2 काशिकृत्स्ना-पिश्चली; D_5 काशिकृत्स्नापिषली; B °पीशली.
- 3. D₁ missing. a) D₄. 5DvCrT आलोन्य. — b) Cd : सर्वेषां साधारणः समानः सर्वसंमतत्वात्। सर्वशब्दस्त्वह बहुवादिपरः, तेन कुल कुतावित्यादीनां कैश्विदमन्यमानानामिप बहुवादिसंमतत्वादिहोपन्यासः, कुङ् गत्यामि-त्यादीनां च कैश्विन्मन्यमानानामपि बहवाद्य-संमतत्वात् तद्वर्जनामिति ।— ed) Cd (commenting on स्वदाद्याद्य°): अत् आद्यो येषां धातूनां ते अदाद्याः, ते आद्याः यस्मिन् सः अदाद्याद्यः, स चासी क्रमश्चेति अदाद्याद्यकमः, सुष्ठ अदाद्याद्यकमो यस्मिन् स स्वदाद्याद्यकमः। अत् अन्ते येषां ते अदन्ताः, ते आदिमा यस्मिन् स अदन्तादिमः, स चासौ क्रमश्रेति अदन्ता-दिमकमः, स्वदाद्याद्यकमः अदन्तादिमकमो यस्मिन् घातुपाठे सत्था। अकाराद्यादिघातुक्रमेण अकारान्तादिधातवो वक्तब्या इत्यर्थः I-What

is meant is that the roots here are arranged alphabetically in groups according to the final letter of the roots, the group of roots ending in a coming first and that of roots in h coming last; and, in the individual groups, roots are arranged alphabetically according to the initial letter. those beginning with a coming first and those with h last. (Further strictness of the order, however, as regards the roots which both begin with and end in the same letter is not observed. Thus, the sequence of the first six roots, for example, is seen to be anka, anga, amsa, amsa, andha, whereas strictly it ought to have been as amsa, amsa, anka, anga, andha, artha. This may partly be accounted for by the exigencies of economy.)

4. D₁ missing. — ^{ed}) Cd: पाठसूत्रलोकागमस्थिताः...पाठस्थिताः पूर्वाचायाणां
थातुपाठेषु स्थिता मनतिपचत्यादयः। सूत्रस्थिताः
पाठेषु न दष्टाः स्तुभ्नोतिस्कुभोत्यादयः। लोकस्थिताः पाठेषु स्त्रेषु च न दष्टा महाकविपयोगेषु
दष्टाः प्रेक्खोलयस्यान्दोलयस्यादयः। आगमस्थिताः
भाषाविषयेषु पाठसूत्रलोकेषु न दृष्टा (वेदेग्वेव
प्युक्ता) जगातिचिकेतीत्यादयः॥

पदानिद्वेद्विकरणाद्यनुबन्धगणोदितम् ।
कर्मोचारणमात्रेण स्पष्टमत्रानुबन्धतः ॥ ५ ॥
परोऽनुबन्धः पूर्वेषामेकवाक्यस्थधातुषु ।
नाम्नेद्वितानुबन्धेषु न परेषां च मध्यमः ॥ ६ ॥
तत्राऽकारः सुखार्थों, ऽथा निष्ठाभावादिकर्मवेट् ।
इर् नुम्वानीरिनिष्निष्ठ, उः क्वावेद्वस्तु वेट्क, ऋः ॥ ७ ॥
चन्न्यहस्यो, ऽथ ऋर् वा, ऌरङ्वानिर्वाथ एः सिचि ।
अवृद्धिरैर्यजादिः स्यादोर् निष्ठातन, औरनिट् ॥ ८ ॥
कश् चुरादिः, किस् तु वा, गः क्यादिर्, गिः प्वादिरप्यपुः ।
स ल्वादिर्, घो रुदादिर् , नस् तङ्वान् कर्तरि, जात्मने ॥ ९ ॥
जो ज्वलाद्यो, जिरद्यक्तव्, दुः साथुर् , दुस् त्रिमग्युतः ।
णः फणादिस्, तस् वदन्तो, दस् तनादिर् , ध् रुधादिकः ॥ १० ॥

^{5.} D_1 missing. -a) Cd: आदिशब्दाद्यजादित्वादीनां प्रहणम् ।-b) Cv: अनुबन्धाश्च
गणाश्च इति द्वन्द्वः। -b) Cv: कर्म कार्यम् । -a) Dv_2BT स्पष्टमात्रानुबंधतः.

^{6.} D₁ missing. — ab) Cv परः परधातुस्थः। वाक्यमर्थकथनान्तम्। यथा 'अक्काङ्गन्तम् पदे लक्ष्मणि' (15^a) इत्यत्र अङ्गाङ्गन्तम् । स्थतो तकारककारौ अङ्कयन्तर्गि अनुबन्धौ।— ab). Dv₁ (comm. as in text) मध्यगः (for मध्यमः). Cv: आम्रेडितानुबन्धेषु। आम्रेडितो द्विल्लिबो उक्तः। पुनस्ततानुबन्धेषु नयं परिभाषा। 'मृष-त्क मृष-लत् क्षान्तौ' (29^a) इत्यत्र तकारस्य पुनस्कत्तान्त न मृषयतेः जकारोऽनुबन्धः। परिभाषान्तरं 'न परेषाम् ' इति। द्वयोधीत्वोमध्ये स्थितस्यानुबन्धस्य परादित्व (v. l. परानुबन्धित्व) नास्ति। यथा 'मृष-त्क मृष-लत् क्षान्तौ' (29^a) इत्यत्र न मृषयतेः (? मृषतेः) ककारोऽनुबन्धः॥।

D₁ missing. — ^a) Cal. Ed.₁ अत्र (for तत्र). Cv. d: सुखार्थ: सुखोचारणार्थ: 1 — ^b) Cd: अय आ निष्ठाभावादिकर्मवेट् । आकारानुबन्धो धानुराकारेणोपळ्ळ्यते । एविम-

कारादौ च बोध्यम् । निष्ठा क्त-क्तवत् । निष्ठाया वाच्यत्वेन संबन्धिनी ये भावादिकर्मणी तयोर्ना इद्व यस्मात् स तथा। आकरितो घातोर्भावे आदिकर्मणि च विहिताया निष्ठाया वा इम् (i. e. इद्व) इत्यर्थः॥

^{8.} D_1 missing. -d) Cv: ओर्निष्ठाततः। निष्ठातकारस्य [स्थाने] नकारो यस्मात् स तथा।

^{9.} D, missing — be) गिः प्वादिरिष । अपिशब्दात् कथादिश । पूवर्जः प्वादिरेव स्वादिः॥ — d) C एः तङ् आत्मनेपदम्। आत्मने। आत्मार्थं कर्तिरि [वाच्ये] अस्तङ्वान्, परार्थं तु परस्भै-पदवान्॥ Cd: अः अकारानुबन्धो धातुः। तङ्वानित्यनुवर्तते। आत्मने आत्मार्थं फटवित कर्तयात्मनेपदीत्यर्थः। अफठवित परस्मैपदीति शेषः॥

^{10.} D_1 missing. -b) D_2 अन्यक्तष् (for अद्य°). Cv: अिरद्यक्तः। अद्य वर्तमाने कतो यस्मात् स तथा। -T िक्त्रमम्युतः. Cv: पाणिनीयादै। तु क्त्रिः प्रत्ययः। ततो मम् (? मप्)॥ -c) Cd: अदन्तानां पृथग्वर्गनियानेनैव सिद्धे तानुबन्धोऽनभ्यासानामङ्कादिषु कान्तत्वादिश्रमनिरासार्थः।

नः स्वादिः, पो मुचादिर् , मः शमादिर् , मो णिचिष्णमोः । दीघों वा, णिचि हस्यो, मिर् वा, दिवाद्यो य्, छदादिकः ॥ ११ ॥ छः स्वपादिश् च, छर् ह्वादिर् , वो वृतादिः , श् तुदादिकः । शिः कुटादिश् च, ष् कृदङ्वान् , क्षो जक्षादी, र वैदिकः ॥ १२ ॥ धातवो हन्तिभासार्था अकितो वा चुरादयः । क्रादिः कृ-गृ-ह-धृ-प्रच्छो, दुह्-मुह-स्नुह्-नश-स्निहः । मुहादिर् , डिद्धछन्तोऽनुदात्तेद् , छड्डिड्द द्युतादिकः ॥ १३ ॥ श्वि-श्रि-डी-शी-यु-रु-स्नु-क्पु-क्षु-णु-वृद्ध्-वृव्विर्वर्जताः । एकस्वरा आदिवर्णोददन्ता धातवोऽनिटः ॥ १४ ॥ अङ्गाङ्ग-त्क पदे छक्ष्मण्यशास-त्क विभाजने । अर्थ-त्कङ् याचने, ऽन्ध-त्क दक्क्षये, ऽध-त्क तत्कृतौ ॥ १५ ॥ अवधीर-त्कवज्ञायामान्दोछ-तक दोछने । जन-त्क परिहाणे स्यादोज-त्क वछतेजसोः ॥ १६ ॥ कथ-त्क वाक्यप्रबन्वे, कछ-त्क गतिसंख्ययोः । स्थात कर्त्र-कत्र-कर्त-त्क शैथिल्ये, कर्ण-तक् भिदि ॥ १७ ॥ स्थात कर्त्र-कत्र-कर्त-त्क शैथिल्ये, कर्ण-तक् भिदि ॥ १७ ॥

^{12.} D_1 missing. — a) Cd : स्वमते स्वपादे: प्रयोजनं नास्ति। — a) Cv: कृदिति आख्यातिकनिवृत्त्यर्थः। — a) D_3 , यक्षादी (for जक्षादी).

^{13.} D, missing for 13^{ab} . -a) $D_9BCd.rCal.Ed._1$ -माषार्था (for सासार्था). -b) Cd: हन्त्यर्था सासार्थाश्च ये घातवस्तेऽिकतोऽपि गणान्तरपिता अपि वा चुरादयः स्युः। वाशब्दस्येहानुक्तसमुख्यार्थत्वात् कदा-चिदन्येऽपि चुरादयः स्युरित्यर्थः।...दीप्यर्थस्य पाक्षिकचुरादित्व सर्वेन मन्यते॥ -6) D_1Dv_1 T कु- (for -1). D_3 -दू- (for -1). D_3 -दू- (for -1). D_3 -दू- (for -1). D_5 BCd. -1Cal. -1Ed. -1Eg. -1Eg. (for -1Eg.). For the sequence of -1Eg and -1Eq. (for -1Eg.). -1Eq. (for -1Eq. (for -1Eq.). -1Eq. (for -1Eq. (for

^{14.} a^b) Dv_2 -श्नु-; $Cal.\ Ed.$ -तु- (for -स्नु-) T -श्णुख-; $Cal.\ Ed.$ स्तु-अश्नु-(for -श्णुख-), D_5 -तृ-तृ-तृ-श्-(by transp.), $-c^d$) C_V : [आदिवर्णोहदन्ता] आकारान्ता इवर्णान्ता उवर्णान्ता अस्कारान्ताथ एकस्वरा श्न्यादिवर्जा धातवोऽनिटो ज्ञेयाः। -Cd: सामान्यविधानादिम् (i. e. इट्ट) न स्यात्... विशेषविधानानु स्यादेव। यथा यमरमनमेति (मुग्य° 8-71) अपासिष्टाम्। $-After\ 14.$ D_1 (marg.). $_{35}$ Dv_2 B $Cal.\ Ed.$ ins. इति परिभाषा (D_5 °षाः).

^{16.} b) D_5B आंदोलक $(D_5^\circ$ का) दोलने (submetric); Cal. Ed. 'स्क तु दोलने $-^c$) D_5 परिहाने.

^{17.} T om. $17^a - 18^b$. — c) D₃ ਕਸ਼-ਕਸ਼ੰਕਰ-; Dv_2 ਕਰੰਕਸ਼ਕਸ਼ੰ-. — After 17^c , D_4 reads $18^d - 19^b$, repeating it in its proper place. — D_4 om. $17^d - 18^b$.

काल-त्क कालोपदेशे, कुण-त्काभासमन्त्रयोः। स्यात् कुमार-कुमाल-त्क केली, केत-त्क मन्त्रणे ॥ १८॥ निश्रावणे, ऽथ कृण-त्क संकोचे, ऽथ कुह-त्कङ। विस्मापने, ऽथ कूट-त्क दाहे मन्त्रे, कुप-त्क तु ॥ १९ ॥ दौर्बल्ये. क्षप-तक्म स्यात् क्षेपे. *खच्-तक बन्धने। खोट-खोड-तक क्षेपे. खेट-खेड-त्क भक्षणे ॥ २०॥ गद-त्काभ्रध्वनौ, गर्व-त्कङ दर्पे, गृह-त्कङ। प्रहे. गण-त्क संख्याने. गवेष-तक मार्गणे ॥ २१ ॥ गोम-त्क लेपे. गात्र-त्कङ शैथिल्ये. गुण-त्क तु । मन्त्रे. गह-त्क गहने, चित्र-त्क क्षणिकेक्षणे ॥ २२ ॥ लेख्येऽद्भते. चह-त्क स्याच्छाठये. *छद्-तक संवृती । छिद्र-त्क मेदे, छेद-त्क छेदे, तीर-त्क कर्मणाम् ॥ २३ ॥ समाप्तावथ तूण-त्क संकोचे, तुत्थ-तक् स्तृतौ। दु:ख-त्क तत्कृती, दण्ड-त्क तत्पाते, ध्वन-त्क तु ॥ २४ ॥ शब्दे, निवास-तक् स्तृत्यां, प्रेङ्कोल-तक चापले। पट-त्क वेष्टने, पर्ण-त्क हारित्ये, पद-त्कङ ॥ २५ ॥

^{18.} D₄T om. 18^{ab} (cf.v.l. 17). For the repetition in D₄, cf. v. l. 17. — ^b) D₅ কুল (for ক্লগ-). BCd·rCal. Ed. [সা] নাৰ- (for [সা] নাৰ-).

^{19.} For the repetition in D_4 , cf. v.1. 17.— a) $D_{1\cdot 2}$ निःश्रावणे; Dv_2 विश्रा°; T नश्रा°. T च (for s u).— c) D_5BCdr . Cal. Ed. विस्मायने. Cd.r: विस्मापन इति पाठः इत्येके।— d) Cd: कृपस्क तु दौषंस्थे। सप्तमस्वरी। कृपयति। षष्ठस्वरी (i. e. कृप्) इति त्रिलोचनः॥

^{20.} a.) Cal. Ed., क्षप रकम, — b) All MSS, and Cal. Ed. खन रक which is against the metre. Besides, the अव्नत्त of these roots does not require

अ to be actually read, its purpose being served by the अनुबन्ध त.

^{21.} b) Cal. Ed. त्कझ दर्पेऽथ गृह त्कड. — c) D₅B गृहे.

^{22.} ab) D₃BCd.r Cal. Ed. लेपने गात्रकङ् (for लेपे गात्र-कङ). — After शैथित्ये, D₃ ins. (sup. lin.) [5]थ.

^{23.} b) All MSS. and Cal. Ed. छदाक like खनाक (cf. v. 1. 20).

^{24.} b) Cd: तुत्थतक् स्तृती । आद्ये पश्चम-स्वरः । शेषे दन्त्यवर्गाद्ययुक्तस्थकारः ॥ — b) Cd: दुःखत्क...... विसर्गमध्यः । मूर्घन्यवमध्य इति केचित् ॥

^{25.} a) $D_{g}B$ निवासंस्क. T स्थित्यां (for स्तृत्यां).

अकारान्तधातुवर्गः

गतौ, पश-पत्र-कानुपसर्गाद् बन्धबाधयोः ।
स्पर्शगत्योः, पत-किन्न्यगत्योः, पार-कि तीरवत् ॥ २६ ॥
पल्यूल-पल्युल-कि स्याल्लूनिपूत्योः, पुट-कि तु ।
संसर्गे, पक्ष-कि परिप्रहे, भाम-कि कोपने ॥ २७ ॥
भाज-कि तु पृथक्कृत्यां, सृग-किङ तु मार्गणे ।
मह-कि पृजे, सूत्र-कि प्रसावे, मल-तक् धृतौ ॥ २८ ॥
मृष-कि मृष-ञत् क्षान्तौ, मिश्र-क् युत्यां, रह-कि तु ।
त्यागे, रस-कि वास्वादे स्नेहे, रूप-कि तत्कृतौ ॥ २९ ॥
स्व-कि कृत्यां, रूक्ष-कि पारुष्ये, रह-तक् गतौ ।
रूप-कि कृत्यां, रूक्ष-कि पारुष्ये, रह-तक् गतौ ।
रूप-कि कृत्यां, रूक्ष-कि पारुष्ये, वर-कि च ।
वर्ण-कि स्तुतिविस्तारगुक्षायुक्तयुक्तिदीपने ॥ ३१ ॥
वस-कि वासे, वास-कोपसेवायां, व्यय-कि तु ।
गतौ, वित्त-क च त्यागे, वात-क गतिसेवयोः ॥ ३२ ॥

^{26.} a) D5 पस (for पष-). — b) Cal-Ed.2 -सर्गों (for न्सर्गाद्).

^{27.} a) D₃Dv₁ परपूलपरपुल; D₅ पह्रपूल * * *. Cd.r: द्वी यकारयुक्तलकारमध्यो। MSS. often confuse the two letters प and य so that it is difficult to ascertain which is meant. In the present case following the majority of the MSS. I have adopted पत्यूल, which is also the text of the other systems of sanskrit grammar, but from the Taittirīya Samhitā 2.5.5 it would seem that पत्पूल is the genuine word, which is also the reading of the Mādhavīya Dhātuvṛtti (Mysore Edition, Vol. II, part II, P. 313) and Ac (2.2.1 and 3.3.232). H gives परपूल as a variant for पर्यूल.

^{28. &}lt;sup>d</sup>) B प्रश्नावे, D₅BCd.r (gloss [both]: दन्त्यनोपधः) C₂l. Ed. मनतक्. T कृती (for धृती).

^{29.} a) D_5 BCd.r Cal. Ed. मृष्तञ् (for मृष-अत्). Cv: मृष्पअत्...मृष्ति। मृष्ते॥ $-^b$) Cd.r: निश्रत्क...तालव्यमध्योऽयं, दन्त्यमध्य इति वर्णदेशना। CdCal. Ed. यूखां. -29^c - 30^b damaged in D_4 . $-^d$) Cd: रूपत्क तत्कृतौ।...निपूर्वः स्वरूपकथने। 'अनुमानं निरूप्यते 'इति अनुमानखण्डम्॥

^{30.} o) $D_{3.4}DvT$ विश्वरणे; $D_{5}B$ Cal. Ed. विस्फुरणे; Cd.r विष्फुरणे (for विच्छुरणे, as in $D_{1.2}$ only). — d) $D_{5}B$ माषणे.

^{31.} a) D_5Cd Cal. Ed. लंडलांड; Cr om. (for लंग-लंगन-). b) D_5 ईप्स्ये (for ईप्से). a) D_5Dv_1 -विस्तारे. a) Dv_2 (Comm. as in text)-ग्रन्लयुक्स्युक्ति-; Cd Cal. Ed. -ग्रुक्लाग्रुग्धुक्ति-; Cr °ग्रुग्धोग- (for °ग्रुक्स्युक्ति-). Cd.r: ग्रुक्लाग्रस्युक्ति- दीपन इत्यपि पाठः।

^{32.} d) Dv₂ (Comm. as in text) वास्तक (for वात-त्क). D₄ -सेवनथोः (hypermetric).

सुखे, वेल-त्क कालार्थे, ब्लेष्क-त्क दृशि, वण्ट-तक् ।
भागे, वट-त्क वेष्टे च, वल्यूल-वल्युल-त्क तु ॥ ३३ ॥
पल्यूलार्थे, ऽथ वीज-त्क व्यजने, वीर-तक्ड तु ।
शौयें, त्रण-त्काङ्गचूणें, अथ-शार-श्रथ-त्क तु ॥ ३४ ॥
दौर्बल्ये, श्राम-तक् मन्त्रे, शूर-त्कङ् विक्रमे, शठ- ।
श्वठ-त्क दुर्वाचि, शील-तकाम्यासेऽतिशायने ॥ ३५ ॥
धम-ष्टम-त्क वैक्रव्ये, सान्त्व-साम-त्क सान्त्वने ।
सङ्ग्राम-ङञतक् युद्धे, स्पृह-त्केप्से, स्पुट-त्क तु ॥ ३६ ॥
प्रकाशने, समाज-त्क सेवनप्रीतिदर्शने ।
स्थूल-त्कङ् वृंहणे, सूत्र-त्क ग्रन्थे, सत्त्र-तक्ड तु ॥ ३७ ॥
संबन्धे संततौ, सूच-त्क पैशुन्ये, स्वर-त्क तु ।
आक्षेपे, स्तेन-तक् चौर्यें, स्तोम-त्क श्राघने, स्तन-त्-।। ३८ ॥

^{33.} b) D_4 ब्लैक (क $sup.\ lin.$); Dv_2 बलेब्ब (but ब्लेब्कयित ब्लेब्कापयित in the Comm.); $Cd.r\ Cal.\ Ed.$ ब्लेब्स (for ब्लेब्क). D_1 दिशि (for दिशि). $-^d$) Metrically irregular. D_3Dv_1 वस्पूलवस्पुल; D_5 वस्पूलवस्पूल; T पस्पूलोपस्पुल (corrupt).

^{34. &}quot;) D_3Dv_1 पल्पूलायं. — Cd : वीज तक...वीज इति जान्तो गत्यर्थो भ्वादिरात्मनेपदी कातन्त्रे दश्यते। — b) D_5 Cal. Ed. वीर तङ्क.

^{36.} $^b)$ D_5 सालसामत्क सात्वने. $-^c)$ Cv: संप्रामङ्ज... ε । संप्रामयते । ज । अससंप्रामत्, अससंप्रामत । िक्त्वादकर्ज मिप्रायेऽप्यारमनेपदम् ॥ Cd: जित्त्वेनवोनयपदसिद्धौ हिस्करणमफल्वत्कर्तर्यास्मनेपदार्थम् । एवं सर्वत्र । किं त्वष आत्मनेपदीति प्राञ्चः। कदाचित्परस्मैपदार्थो जकारः ॥ $-^d$) T स्फुरः, Cd: Cal. Ed. (against metre) साट (for स्फुट-). Cd: द्वितीयस्वर्युक्तसकारादिरयम् । स्फुट इति पाठो

हेयः। अन्यथा सद्वार्त्रिश्चन्छतमिति न संगच्छते वक्ष्यमाणस्फुटधातुर्व्यर्थः स्यात्॥ See also the note under 39°.

^{37.} a) T प्रकाशके. b) D_4 Cal. Ed. सेवने (for सेवन-). d) D_4 a2. MSS. सत्र (described in Cd as दन्त्य-वर्गाद्यमध्यः (for सत्त्र-). Cal. Ed. तङ्क (for -तक्छ).

^{38.} a) The meaning संबन्ध is not found in the Dhātupāṭhas belonging to the older schools. It corresponds to सदान of Jainendra, Śākaṭāyana and Hemacandra, which is probably only a variant of संतान of the older schools, that also being recorded here as संतित by Vop.—b) Cd: स्वर... वकारयुक्तादी रेफोपध:। खरयति।...पश्चमस्वरयुक्त इति चतुर्भुज:। युरयति॥

काभ्रशब्दे, सार-तक् दौर्बल्ये, *सुख्-तक तत्कृतौ। स्फट-त्क स्याद्विशरणे, स्कन्ध-त्क तु समाहृतौ॥ ३९॥ स्वन-स्यम-तक ध्वाने, हिन्दोल्ल-तक दोल्ले। इत्यकारान्तधातुनां सद्दात्रिंशच्छतं मतम्॥ ४०॥

ख्या-व् ख्यातौ कथने, गा-र्छि स्तुतौ जन्मिन, गा-ड् गतौ। ग्रा गन्धग्रहणे, ज्या-गि जरायां, ज्ञा-ग बोधने ॥ ४१ ॥ ज्ञा-म मारण आछोके निशाने तोषणे स्तुतौ। ज्ञा-क् प्रेरणे, दा-छ छूनौ, दा तु दाने, डु-दा-न्छि च॥ ४२ ॥ दरिद्रा-क्षछ दुर्गत्यां, द्रा-छ स्वप्ने पछायने। डु-धा-न्छि धारणे पुष्टौ दाने, धा ऽग्नियुतौ ध्वनौ॥ ४३॥

39. b) All MSS. (D, om. 雨) and Cal. Ed. सुखत्क. — °) The text रफट-त्क only as in D4, all other MSS. and Cal. Ed. reading स्फूटल्क. The reading स्फटरक, however, violates the usual procedure of reading all the roots with the same spelling together, since one EBE already occurs in 36cd. Besides, it also results in shortage of one root according to the author's own way of enumeration. To obviate these difficulties, Cd.r (and following them Cal. Ed.) read साट for स्फ्रट there (cf. v. l. 36). But the root साट as such is, in the first place, unheard of anywhere else and appears to be specially coined to avoid the above difficulties (EST of T is a similar attempt). It also spoils the I have therefore retained metre. The there, which, besides being supported by MSS. has the merit of corresponding to the स्फुट प्रकटभावे of Kş (P. Dh. X 392) and H (X 413). Here (39°), however, I think the original reading was হ্দাত (though it is preserved in a single MS.) correponding to स्फट विशरणे of C (I112a) Kş (P. Dh. I 352d) and H (I 208) and which is read by Vop. also as स्फट शीणों (147^d).—D₅ विस्फुरणे; B Cd.r (gloss [both]: विसरणं विकसनं) Cal. Ed. विसरणं.— ^d) BCd.r Cal. Ed. स्कन्द (for स्कन्ध-). Cd.r: दन्त्यवर्गत्तीयोपधो-ऽयम्। तच्चतुर्थोपघ इति केचित्॥—D_{3·4}Dv₁ समाहतौ.

- 40. b) D₅BCd.r Cal. Ed. हिल्लोल. Cd.r: अन्तस्थानृतीयद्वयमध्यस्तदेकोपधश्चायम्। After 40, D₃ ins. इत्यकारांताः; D₅B इत्यकारांतवर्गः.
- 41. a) Dv₂ reads ख्याल twice.—b) Cd: गार्लि...र। वैदिकः। जगाति॥ Cv: जिगाति। For the meaning जन्मन् assigned to the root गार्न्लि, Cf. Kṣ: जन जनने (P. Dh. III 24)।...गा स्तुतौ च छन्दिस (ibid III 25).—d) D₄ ज्ञा तु (sup. lin. ग as in text). D₁ बधने.
- 42. 4) D₃BCd.r Cal. Ed. ज्ञाक्म. Cd: क, म। ज्ञपयति...॥ b) D₄ निशामे. Cd.r: स्तुतिः कैश्विष्त मन्यते।
- 43. ") Cd: दुर्गतिर्ह्मिचनीमावः। b) Cd.r: स्वप्नो निद्रा। निपूर्व एव निद्रायामिति स्मानाथः। d) T ध्माभियुते:

कविकल्पद्वमे

प्ता-ल् भक्षणे, प्रा-ल पूर्ती, पा पाने, पा-ल रक्षणे।

मा-ल्ल दीती, मा-ब्लि शब्दे, मा-ल् च माने, ऽथ मा-ल्य च ॥४४॥

म्ना ऽम्यासे, या-ल् गती, रा-ल दाने, ला-ल् च प्रहे, ऽथ वा-क्
सुखातिगतिसेवासु, स्याद् वा-ल् गमनिहंसयोः॥ ४५॥

श्रा-ल्र स्वेदे, श्रा-ल्म पाके, जि-ष्ठा स्थाने, ष्णा-ल शोधने।
ओ-हा-लि त्याग, ओ-हा-ब्लि गतावान्तालिरष्टधा॥ ४६॥

इ.इ-ल् गती, अधी-ल् स्मृत्यामधी-ब्लच्ययने, र्-िक-लि।
ज्ञाने, र्-िक्ष-न् क्षि-षा हिंसायां, क्षि क्षयेश्वर्ययोः, क्षि-शा। ४०॥

वासगत्यो, र्-चिरि-न् हिंसे, चि-न्-चि-ञ् चित्यां तु, चि-किम च।

र्-जिरि-न् हिंसे, ज्यभिभवे, जि जये चाथ धि-श् धृती॥ ४८॥

पि-श् गती, डु-िम-जन् क्षेपे, रि-श गती, श्रि-ज सेवने।

शि-तञ् निशाने, ट्वेओ-श्वीर् गतिवृद्धयोः, ष्मि-ल् स्मिते॥ ४९॥

पि-म्रञ् बन्ये, स्मि-कल्नादरे, हि-न् वर्धने गती।

एकोनविंशतिरमी इकारान्तास्तु धातवः॥ ५०॥

^{44.} B reads 44 on marg. — ")
D5 Cal. Ed. प्लाल भक्षे (for प्लान्ड भक्षणे).
— ") D5 Cal. Ed. माल्प.

^{45.} व) T ध्याने (for [अ] भ्यासे). — d) Cd: वाल्...भोष्टयादि स्थयमित्यके । गमनिमह वायुकर्तृकमेत्र ।...हिंसनं सूचनिमति चतुर्भुजः॥

^{46.} a) $D_{2\cdot 4\cdot 5}DvT$ खेदें (for स्वेदे). $-^{b}$) Cd: ध्णा...मूर्धन्यादिस्यम्। दन्त्यादिरित केचित् ॥ <math>- After 46, D_{3} ins. इत्याकारांताः ; D_{5} आकारांतवर्गः ; B इत्याकारांतवर्गः ; D_{7} इत्यादताः.

^{47. &}quot;) Cv: पाठबलाज पूर्वो (i. e. इ) लित्। Cd.r पृथकपाठसामध्यीत पूर्वो न लित्। शेषस् (i. e. इन्हें तु 'इण् गती' (cf. P. Dh. II 36) इति मसिद्धः॥ — Cv: अधील ...अधिद्यसर्गः। अस्योपादानं सहप्रयोग-

नियमार्थम् ॥ Cd: अिश्वहणमन्यपूर्वस्य केवलस्य च प्रयोगनिरासार्थम् । एवं सर्वत्र।...'इक् स्मरणे' (cf. P. Dh. II 38) इति प्रसिद्धोऽत्रम् ॥ — °) D₅ B Cd.r Cal. Ed. क्षिं (Cd.r Cal. Ed. क्षि)न्गष (for र्-क्षि-न् क्षि-षा).

^{48.} a) $D_{3.5}Dv_2$ BT Cd.r Cal. Ed. चिरिन् (for र्-चिरि-न्). — c) $D_{3.5}$ Dv_2 BT Cd.r Cal. Ed. जिरिन् (for र्-जिरि-न्). D_4 T ज्यमिभने; D_5 जर्षेभि.

^{49.} c) D_{1} द्वैओश्वी; D_{5} B C_{7} C_{4} l. Ed. द्वायोश्वीर् . $-^{d}$) D_{5} स्मिङ (for ध्मिन्ङ). D_{4} DvT स्मितौ (for स्मिते).

^{50.} a) D_4 षिग्न; D_5 B Cd.r Cal. Ed. षिन्गञ्. — b)Cd.r: गतिरिहान्तर्भूतञ्यर्थत्वाद् गतिप्रेशम्।... वर्धने श्विह न (Cr इह न वर्धने) प्रयोगः ॥ — After 50, D_3 ins. इति इकारांताः; D_5 इकारांतवर्गः; B इतीका॰.

ई-ल कान्तिगतिन्याप्तिक्षेपप्रजनखादने ।
ई-ल्य गत्यां, क्षी-ज हिंसे, डु-की-जग् द्रव्यपर्यये ॥ ५१ ॥
जी-गिकि ज्यान, ओ-डी-ल्य गतौं, डी-ल् च नभोगतौ ।
णी-ज प्रापण, ओ-दी-ल्य क्षये, दीघी-ल्क्लुं देवने ॥ ५२ ॥
दीतौं, ओ-धी-ल्य आधारेऽनादरे, प्री-ज तर्पणे ।
प्री-क् च, प्री-गज कान्तौ च, प्री-ल्य प्रीतौ तु, पी-ल्य तु ॥ ५३ ॥
पाने, जि-भी-लि भीत्यां, भ्री-गिग मृत्यां च, मी-ल्यओ ।
मी-जग् वघे, मी-कि गत्यां मत्यां, री-गि वघे गतौ ॥ ५४ ॥
ओ-री-ल्य क्षरणे, ली-कि दावणे, ली-ल्यओ स्लिषि ।
ली-ल्पी-गि च, ल्वी-गिग गत्यां, वेवी-क्लुं वी-ल ई-ल्यत् ॥ ५५ ॥
व्री-गिग् वृत्यां, व्री-ल्यओ च, व्ली-गि गत्यां च, शी-ल्ल्लि ।
स्वप्ने, श्री-जग् पचे, ही-लि ल्योंऽभी पञ्चविवातिः ॥ ५६ ॥

उ-ङ शब्दे, ऊर्णु-ल्ञाच्लादने, टु-क्षु-ल क्षुते । कु-ब् शब्दे, कु-ल् च, कु-शि-डार्तस्वरे, क्ष्णु-ल तेजने ॥ ५७ ॥

^{51.} a) Cd: 'न हि तरिणक्दाते दिक्परा-धीनवृत्तिः' इति गणकृतानित्यत्वादात्मनेपदम् । धातुर्यं कैश्चित्र मन्यते ॥ $-a^d$) $D_{1.5}$ Dv_1 डुक्रीञ्ग; Dv_2 डुक्रीय्ग. D_3 -विपर्यये (hypermetric) (for पर्यये).

^{52.} a) Dv, ज्रीकिगि. Cd: गिकाभ्यामेव पाक्षिकचुरादित्वे सिद्धे किपाठो भ्वादित्वार्थः। ज्यानं गतबहुवयोभावः॥ — D, ज्याम (for ज्यान).

^{53. &}lt;sup>a</sup>) D₅ Cd.r Cal. Ed. आराघे; B (before scoring) आघारे (as in text). — ^b) Dv₂ (but Comm. अ। मयति। मयते) प्रीय (for प्री-अ). — ^d) B च (for तु).

^{54.} ab) B श्रीगिग. Cv.d: गिनैव क्यादित्वे सिद्धे गकरणं प्वादित्वविकल्पार्थम् । bc) Cv: मीड्यओ मीलग्वधे । ङ य. मीयते

^{...}ग, त्र । मीनाति, मीनीते । धातुभेदे ब्लोरसं-करः । Cd quotes Cv and adds 'एवं सर्वत्र '. — ^d) Cal. Ed. रवे (for वधे).

^{55. °)} $D_{1-5}Dv_1$ त्यी (for न्यी-). Cd.: द्वितीयस्तु ओष्ठवर्गाद्योपधः। Cr: अन्तस्थातृतीययुक्तपकारोपधः। अन्तस्थाद्योपघ इति रामः॥ — d) Cv: ईलवत् ईलार्थे कान्लादौ।

^{56.} a) Cal. Ed. जीनिंग (for जी-िंगग्). $-^{b}$) D₄ ॰ लीगिंग् (for ॰ ली-िंग.) $-^{c}$) Cv₂ श्रीगञ्. Dv₂D₅ Cd.r Cal. Ed. पिंच. — After 56, D₃Dv₂ ins. इति इंकारांताः; D₅B इंकारांतवर्गः.

^{57.} a) $D_{1.4}T$ छादने (for [आ]च्छा°). -b) $D_{2.4}$ छुतौ; T क्षते. -d) T स्वने (for -स्वरे).

खु-क् धनौ, गु-शि-ओ विष्ठोत्सर्गे, गु-घु-ङुङ धनौ। घ्यु-क् हासे सहने, च्यु-छ्यु-छ्यु-जु-क् गत्यां, जु रहिसि॥ ५८॥ णु-द् स्तुतौ, तु-द् वृत्तिहिंसापूर्तिषु, द्रु स्नुतौ गतौ। र्-द्रु-न् टु-ह्रोनुपतापे, द्रु गतौ, खु-छिमसपेणे॥ ५९॥ धु-जन् कम्पे, जि-धु-शि ध्रु स्थेरें, प्रु-प्टु-क् च सपेणे। यु-द्र मिश्रणेऽमिश्रणे, यु-जग् बन्घे, यु-कङ निन्दने॥ ६०॥ रु-द्र ध्वनौ, रु-क् वघे गत्यां, श्रु गतौ, श्रु-न् गतौ श्रुतौ। यु-जन् संघाक्टेदपीडमन्थे, यु-ज गतौ, यु च॥ ६१॥ यु-द्र चैश्वर्यप्रसवयोः, ष्णु-द्र प्रस्तुत्यां, ष्टु-जह स्तुतौ। सु घ्यरें, सु-व् गतौ, स्कु-म्रजुदृत्तौ, सु द्रुवद्, हु-छि। होमेऽदने, हु-क्ट चौरें त्रयक्षिशदुदन्तकाः॥ ६२॥

क्-शिङ्डार्तस्वरे, क्नू-जग् शब्दे, गू-ओ-शि विट्सृतौ । ण्-शि स्तवन, ओ-दू-ड्य खेदे, दू-नाव् वये गतौ ॥ ६३ ॥ धू-शिक् कम्पे, धू-ना-धू-ज् च, पू-ङ् शोधे, पू-ड्य पू-ज्गि च । ब्रू-छजुक्तौ मू-क्ड मू-ज प्राप्तौ, मू-क् शुद्धिचिन्तयोः ॥ ६४ ॥

^{58. &#}x27;) D_1Dv_1 हसे; T भासे (for हासे). 59. ') D_5 Cd.r Cal. Ed. हुने (for ए.हु.न्). Cd.r Cal. Ed. हुट्टोनुपतापे (for दु-द्वोतु°).

^{60. &}lt;sup>a</sup>) Cal. Ed. घुञ्न. Cd: निधुशिधु ...आद्यो दोषान्त इति कश्चित्। — ^d) Bom. Sिमश्रणे. Dv₂ Cal. Ed. युञ्न बंधे; T युञ् बंधने (for यु-ञग् बन्धे). D₄ Cal. Ed. युङ्क (for यु-वङ).

^{61.} b) Dv, om श्रु गतौ. Cd: रेफर-हितोऽप्यमिति केचित्। शवति। श्रुन्।... 'रक्षांसीति पुरापि संश्णुमहे' इति सुरारौ व्यतीहारादात्मनेपदम्। 'संश्णुष्य मयाख्यातम्' इति गणकृतानित्यत्वात्, आख्यातशब्दस्य क्रियाविशेषण्येनाकर्मकत्या 'समो गमृच्छ...' (मुग्ध' २३.१४) इत्यादिना वा। — b) Ds पुनञ्, Cal. Ed.1 -पीडा-(for -पीड-).

^{62.} b) D_2 Dv मसुत्यां; T मस्ताउयां (corrupt) (for मस्तुत्यां). $-^{cd}$) D_5 Dv $_2$ B T Cd.r Cal. Ed. उद्धृतों (for उद्दूत्तों). $D_{1\cdot 2}$ सु ष्वर्थे स्कुमनञ्जद्वृत्तों सुद्वत्त सु (D_1 om.) गतां हुलि। $-^e$) Cd.r Cal. Ed. इ्जुङ्ङ. Cd: चौर्यमन्नापनयनम्। $-D_1Dv_1$ उदंतगा (Dv_1° गाः). - After 62, D_3 ins. इति उकारांताः; D_5 उदंतवर्गः; B इ्युकारांतवर्गः; Dv_2 इति उदंताः.

^{63.} a) $D_{1\cdot3}$ C_{a1} . Ed. कनूञ्ग; $D_{5}B$ कूञग्; Dv_{2} क्लुअग्; T कनूञ(for कन्-अग्). $C_{d.r}$: दन्त्यनोपधः।... हस्वान्तोऽयमिति मैत्रेयः। नकाररिहतो हस्वान्त इति रमानाथः। दोर्घान्त इति जीमराः॥ $-^b$) T गूङशि. $D_{2}Dv_{1}T$ -स्रुतौ; D_{5} B $C_{d.r}$ C_{a1} . Ed. -स्जौ (for -स्तौ). $-^b$) $C_{d.r}$: π 0... हस्वान्तोऽयमिति वरस्विः।

मिश्रणे, भू तु सत्तायां, मू-ङ् बन्धे, छू-जगि च्छिदि । बू-ङ्छ बू-योङ स्तौ, बू-स् क्षेपे जतस्रयोदश ॥ ६५ ॥

ऋ-र्न् हिंसे, ऋ-र्छि गत्यामृ प्रापणे च, क्र-ञन् वघे। क्र-ञ् कृतौ, क्र-ञ्दडु च, गृ घृ सेके, घृ-र्छि भासि च ॥ ६६ ॥ घृ-क् सेके छादने, जृ न्यकारे, जागृ-क्ष्टु जागरे। इ-क्शादरे, द्वृ स्थगने, ष्वृ कौटिल्ये, घृ-शक् स्थितौ ॥ ६७ ॥ धृ-ञ् च घृत्यां, घृ-क् च, घृ-ङिवध्यंसे, पृ-िष्ठ पालने। पृ-क् च पूर्तौ, पृ-न प्रीतौ, पृ-क्श व्यायामके, मृ-िल ॥ ६८ ॥ इडु-मृ-ञ् मृतिपुथ्योर्, मृ-ग्रङ मृतौ, वृ-न्ग-वृ-ञ् वृतौ। वृ-क् चाथ वृ-क्ग संभक्तौ, स्वृ-ऊ शब्दोपतापयोः॥ ६९ ॥ स्तृ-नञ् स्तृतौ, सृ-क् च, स्-िल स् गतौ, स्पृ स्मृतौ, स्पृ-म। औत्वये, स्पृ-स्पृ-न् प्रीतिरक्षाप्राणने, इवृ ध्ववद्, इ-िलर् । प्रस्ताहृद्यां, ह-व् हृत्यामृदन्ता एकिवशितिः॥ ७० ॥

स्रंसनं तस्याभावोऽिवध्वंसनं स्थापनिमिति व्याख्याति। — d) D_3 पृश्र्ङ; D_5 D_7 BT Cd.r Cal. Ed. पृशङ् (for पृ-ङ्श). D_3 मृलिञ्

69. ab) D₃Dv₁BT मূজ্য; D₄Dv₂ Cd Cal. Ed. মূহাজ্ (for মূ-য়্জ), T মূজ্ন্য; Cal. Ed. মূম্ ন (for মূ-ন্য), — c) D₄ মূম্জ (for মূ-জ্য).

70. b) D, सक् च गती (hypermetric) (for स गती). Cd: स...सरति। 'नालानं करिणां सस्ते त्रिपदीच्छेदिनामपि' इति रघी। (दि. 4.48) कर्मकर्तृत्वादिति रमानाथः। तिच्यम्, कर्तृस्थमावधात्नां तिश्विधात्। वस्तुत्वस्तु गणकृतानित्यत्वात् साध्यम्। 'नालानेर्' इति वा पाठ्यम्। तत्र कर्माविवक्षायां भावे प्रत्ययः॥ The identification of the quotation from the Raghu is doubtful, firstly, because the second quarter is found only in the printed editions, and not in the MS. and secondly the

^{65.} b) D_{1} बधे.— e) $Dv_{1}T$ पूलह (for पू. इल). Dv_{2} पूहल पूर्योह खुतो पूरा. — After 65, D_{3} ins. इति ऊकारांताः; D_{5} ऊदंतवर्गः; Dv_{2} इत्यूदंताः; B ऊकारांतवर्गः.

^{66.} Before 66, Dv_2 ins. अथ ऋदंताः। — ab) $D_5BTCd.r$ (by alteration) Cal. Ed. ऋर्न हिंसे ऋिं गत्याम् प्रापे (T° ता) च क्रअन्वये. Cd: ऋर्न...रेफादिस्तृतीयस्वरान्तोऽयम् (i. e. रि) इति केचित्।...पापः प्राप्तिः॥— c) Cd.r: क्रुञ् कृती।...अरमाद् गुणिमि-($Cd.^\circ$ म)कारोऽप्यगुणी वा वक्तव्य इति वरस्विः। तेन किं करोमि कथं कुमिं क्वानु गच्छामि माधव। दुर्योधनविहीनं तु ऋ्यं सर्वमिदं जगत्॥ इति.

^{67.} b) D₁ जागृक्छ; T जागृक्ष. — c) D₂ व (for इ). — d) T इ (for घ).

^{68.} ab) D_5 B Cd.r Cal. Ed. अवध्वंसे (for अवि $^{\circ}$). Cd.r: अवध्वंसः पतनम् ।... गोविन्दमहस्तु अविध्वंसने इति पठिस्वा विध्वंसने

ऋ-गि गत्यां, कॄ-ञ्गि हिंसे, कॄ-श् विक्षेपे, ऽथ कॄ-कङ ।
विज्ञाने, गॄ-कङ विज्ञापे च, गॄ-श् निगरणे, ऽथ गॄ-॥ ७१॥
गि शब्दे, जॄ-गिकि ज्याने, जॄ-इर्षम्य च, झॄ-ष्य च।
तृ तारेऽमिभवे प्लत्यां, दॄ-गि दॄ-म् भियि, दॄ-यगि॥ ७२॥
विदारे, नॄ-गि नॄ-म् नीतौ, जि-पॄ-गिलि तु पालने।
पू-क् च पूतौं, बॄ-गि बृत्यां भृत्यां, भॄ-गि भृतौ भृजि॥ ७३॥
भत्सें, मॄ-गि वधे, वॄ-गिब् वृत्यां, शॄ-स्वॄ-गि हिंसने।
स्तू-जगि च्लादने प्रोक्ता ऋकारान्तास्तु षोडश॥ ७४॥

दे-ङ् पाळने, ऽथ घे पाने, मे-ङ् प्रतीदान, ऐञ-वे । स्यूतौ, ब्ये-ञे दृतौ, ह्वे-ञे स्पर्धे शब्दे षडेपरा: ॥ ७५ ॥

कै शब्दे, क्षे क्षये, खे तु स्थेर्पे खननहिंसयोः। गै गाने, ग्लै क्रमे, ऽथो जै क्षये, त्रे-ङ् पालने, ऽथ दै॥ ७६॥

current reading for the first quarter with which we are more concerned is नास्त्रसत् करिणां प्रैवम्, which, incidentally, is quoted by Bhattoji Dīksita in the Siddhanta Kaumudī under the P. Dh. I 790. - ') Dv. ओत्के. Ds Cd.r Cal. Ed. स्तृ (for स्मृ). D4 स्मृन् (for स्पृ-न्). Cd.r: कमाद् दन्त्योष्ठय-वर्गाद्योपधी। शेषस्तु ओष्ठयवर्गपत्रमोपध इति दुर्गरामौ (Cr °मोपध इत्येके इति धातुप्रदीपः। दुर्गवामनावपीमं स्वीकु इतः)॥—") Cd.r Cal. Ed. प्रसह्यकृत्यां. Cd.r: प्रसह्यकृतिबेठात्कारः। D4 om. (hapl.) हञ् हत्याम्. — 1) D5 B Cd r Cal. Ed. त्वेक- (for एक-). -After 70, D3 ins. इति ऋकारांताः; DaB ऋदंतवर्गः

71. °) Cal. Ed. गृङ्क. T विज्ञाने.

72. b) Dv2 जूड र्भय. — c) D3 Dv2B Cd.r C2l. Ed. तरे (for तारे).

73. a) D_1 om the first $q_1 - b$) BT लिपूलिंगि. - d) Dv_1 भृगि (for मृति).

74. a) Dv_2 वृष्य्गि. b) D_5Dv_1T श्र्व (for स्वृ). Cd.r: द्वीं कमात् तालब्य-दस्यादी। शेषो वकारोपधः, तद्रहितोऽपि (i. e. सृ) इति केचित् ॥ b After 74, b3 ins. इति ऋकारांताः; b5 ऋकंदतवर्गः; b7 इति ऋकारांतवर्गः.

75. Before 75, Dv_2 ins. अथ एका-रांताः. — a) D_5 BCd.r Cal. Ed. (as in other schools) धेद (for धे). — b) D_1 प्रडीदान (sic); Dv_2 Cd Cal. Ed. प्रति°; T प्रणी° (for प्रती°). — d) D_1 स्पर्धशब्दे. Cd: गोविन्द्भष्टस्तु स्पर्धविषये व्यक्तवाक्येऽ-यमित्याह। — After 75, D_3 ins. इति एकारांताः; D_5 एकारांतवर्गः; Dv_2 इति एदंताः; B एदंतवर्गः.

76. Before 76, Dv_2 ins. अब ऐका-रांताः. T om. $76^a - 77^b$. Cd.r: एषाम् (ऐकारान्तधातूनाम्) आदन्तत्वेन दिवादौ (Crदिवादि-) पाठेऽपोष्ट(Cr. om. इष्ट-)सिद्धौ म्वादावेव(Cr. om. एव) ऐकारान्तत्वेन पाठो गणकृतमनित्यसिति(Cr°कृतानित्यत्वं) ज्ञापयति । शोधने, धै न्यकरणे, दै स्वप्ने, ध्यै तु चिन्तने । धे तृप्ती, प्यै-ङ वृद्धी, पे शोषे, म्छै कान्तिसंक्षये ॥ ७७ ॥ रै शब्द, ओ-वे शोषे, श्रे स्वेदे, श्रे-म् पचने मतः । श्रे-ड् गती, वे क्षये, ऽथ ष्टे वेष्टे, ष्ट्ये संहती ध्वनी । स्ये च, स्रे पचि, से क्षित्यामैदन्ताः पञ्चविशतिः ॥ ७८ ॥ छो-य् छ्नी, ज्यो-ङ नियमत्रतादेशोपनीतिषु । दो-य च्छेदे, शो-य् निशाने, षो-य् नाशे पञ्च ओपराः ॥ ७९ ॥ अकि-क् छक्ष्मण्यिक-ड् गत्यां चाक्-म वन्नगते, ऽर्क-क । तापस्तुत्योः, कक्क हासे, कक्-डेच्छागर्वचापले ॥ ८० ॥ किक-ङ व्रजने, कुक्-ङ आदाने, किष्क-ङक् वघे । चक-जङ्मि प्रतीघाततृष्योश्च, चीक-कि मर्षणे ॥ ८१ ॥ चक्क-जङ्मि प्रतीघाततृष्योश्च, चीक-कि मर्षणे ॥ ८१ ॥ चक्क-चिक्क-चुक्क-कर्तों, टिकि-क् बन्धे, ऽथ टीक्-टिक । ढौक-त्रीक-तिकृ-ङ् गत्यां, तिक्-नास्कन्दे वघे, तिक ॥ ८२ ॥

तेन अयधातोरात्मनेपदानित्यत्वे श्यो छिक च घ्वोलोंप (मुग्ध° ८/११५)इति यलोपे पराशब्दस्य रेफस्य वक्तव्याह्नकारे 'एष कालः समुत्पन्नो यः पलाति स जीव ते' इति सिद्धम् । वेदेषूचारण-भेदायों भ्वादौ पाठ इति केचित्॥—b) Most of the other schools read खदन instead of खनन. — d) Cd: चिक्कलाहीति त्रायते त्राः विच्, पश्चात् त्रा इवाचरतीति क्वी साध्यम् । कैश्विद्दादौ त्रा इति पत्थते इति कमदी थरः ॥ — D_s Dv_1 B Cd.r Cal. Ed. (like most of the other schools) देषू (for दै).

77. Tom. 77^{ab} (cf. v. 1, 76).

78. — D₄ reads from शोष up to गती। (in 78°) on marg. — b) D₁ षेदे; D₂ (sup. lin.; orig. as in text). Dv₁ खेदे (for स्वेदे). — °) B से (for षे). Dv₁ B T Cd.r ष्णे; Cal. Ed. से (for षे). Cd.r: प्रकृत्या दन्त्यवर्गशोषोषधः। — °) D₄·s Dv₁ सेम् (for से). — After 78, D₃ Dv₂ ins. इति ऐकार्गताः; D₃B इति ऐकार्गन्तवर्गः.

- 79. Before 79, Dv2 ins. अथ ओका-एांता:. — a) D₁ इती. For the root ज्यो cf. Kş. on P. Dh. I 640 and H I 881. — After 79, D₃ ins. इत्योकारांता:; D₅B ओदंतवर्ग: (D₅ adding इत्यजंता धातवः); Dv2 इति ओदंताः.
- 80. Before 80, Dv_2 ins. अथ कांताः. b) Cd: अर्क... एकककारमक्रुतिकः, पश्चाद्रेफिनिमित्तकं द्वित्वं विभाषया वक्तत्थम्। तेन अक्कियति अर्कयति । एवं सर्वत्र ॥ d) Cal. Ed. किक्टच्छा-. Dv_2 वर्ग- (for गर्व-).
- 81. $^b)$ D_5 B Cd.r Cal. Ed. खादाने किष्ककड़ वधे. $-^c)$ D_5 (before alteration as in text) B Cd.r Cal. Ed. चकज्ञङ्ग. T प्रतिधात. $-^d$) Cd.r Cal. Ed. मर्शने (for मर्थणे). Cd.r: मर्शनं स्पर्शः।
- 82. a) $D_{1\cdot 1}$ चध्कचिष्कचुष्कक (D_2 °का) तौं; B चक्कचुक्कचिक्क°. $-^b$) Cal. Ed. टीक टिक् (for टीक्-टीक).

दौस्थ्ये, तक् सहने हासे, तर्क-क् दीप्तों, त्रिक-ड् गतौ । देक-धेक-ड् स्वनोत्साहे, धक-नक्क-क नाशने ॥ ८३ ॥ निष्क-कड माने, फक्कासद्व्यवहारे शनैर्गतौ । बुक-िक खादिशब्दे, ऽथ मष्क-मस्क-ड् गतौ, मिक-ड् ॥ ८४ ॥ भूषे, रेक्ट-ड शङ्कायां, रक्-लक-क् स्वाद आपने । लोक्ट-क् दीप्तों, लोक्ट-डिक्से, वष्क-वस्क-ड् गतौ, विक-ड् ॥ ८५ ॥ कौटिल्येऽि च, वृक्-ड त्वादाने, वत्क-क भाषणे । शक-ज्य शक्-निरू शक्तौ, शिक-ड त्रासशङ्कयोः ॥ ८६ ॥ अक्-लक् खिन-ड शुक् संपें, शिक्ट-ड् सेके च, शीक-ि । आमर्षे च, लोक्ट-ड संघाते, शुल्क-क सर्जने ॥ ८७ ॥ वर्जने, श्रक्क-क् च भाषे, षेक्ट-ष्यष्क-ड सर्पणे । एक-स्तक्-म प्रतीघाते, सीक-क्यामृषि, सीक्ट-ड ॥ ८८ ॥ सेके, स्रिक-स्वष्क-ड च गत्यां, स्रेक्-सेक्ट-डित्यिप हिक्क-व् कुजे, ऽथ हिष्क-कड हिंसे कान्तोनषष्टिकाः ॥ ८९ ॥

^{83.} a) $D_{2}B$ दौस्थे. D_{1} हसने (for सहने). — d) $D_{1\cdot 2}$ घष्कनष्क.

^{84.} a) D_2 निष्कङ्क; Dv_2 °कङ, $D_{1\cdot 2}$ फष्क (for फक्क) - b) D_1 बु:क-; D_2 बुष्क-(for बुक्क-). Dv_2 (Comm. as in text) च (for Su). - b) B Cd. Cal. Ed. b0 Cal Ca

^{85.} a) Cd: भूषे।...गत्यथों ऽप्ययमिति रामः॥ — b) D_5 B लक्क (for लक -क्) — d) D_5 B Cd.r Cal. Ed. वस्क (D_5 ° दक) वक्कङ्.

^{86. °)} B शक्युञ; Cal. Ed.2 शक्यञ. Cd: शक्तिदिवादिपक्षे समा, स्वादिपक्षे साम-ध्यम्। For समा, cf. 'शक विभाषितो मर्षणे' (P. Dh. IV 78).

^{87. &}lt;sup>6</sup>) आकर्षे; Cd Cal. Ed. आमर्शे. Cv: आमर्थः पराभवः। Cd.r आमर्शः स्पर्शः।

^{...}भट्टमल्लस्तु आमर्षण इति मूर्धन्यमध्यं पठित्वा क्षमार्थमाह् ॥ — d) $D_{3\cdot 5}$ Dv (Comm. in Dv_1 as in text) BT Cd.r Cal. Ed. शुल्कक् च (for शुल्क-क). Cv(only as in Dv_2). d.r.: चकारात् श्लोकृङ् च।

^{88.} b) D_1 षेसेक्टं (corrupt) (for षेक्ट). D_5 B Cd.r Cal. Ed. ष्व(D_5 स्व)-क्कंड (for ष्वष्क-ङ). Cd: शेषो वकारयुक्तादि-कोपधः ।...चान्द्रादयस्तु इमं पश्चमस्वरमध्यं [वकारश्चन्यं च] मन्वानाः धुष्ठकिष्कष्ते षोषु-क्कंयते इत्याहुः। $-\frac{d}{}$) Cd.r Cal. Ed: [आ]मृशि.

^{89.} a) D_5 (before alteration) Cd.r Cal. Ed. स्वस्क; D_5 (by alteration) B स्वक्क (for स्वष्क). Cd.r: शेषो दन्त्यसोपघः। b) Cd.r Cal. Ed. स्वक् (for स्रेक्) Cd.r: आद्यो वकारगुक्तः। a) $D_{1\cdot2}$ हिष्कञ् (for हिक्क-्य). $D_{4\cdot5}$ Dv_2 B Cd.r Cal. Ed. हिक्कव्ख (for हिष्क-्य). Cd.r: कोपघः। a) D_4Dv_2 Cal. Ed.

इखिखीख्युख्युख गती, ओखृ शोषालमर्थयोः ।
कख-मे कक्ख खक्ख हासे, णख् गती, द्राखृ घ्राखृ तु ॥ ९० ॥
ओखार्थे, नख् मख मिख रिख रख रिखि सर्पणे ।
राख्-ल्राखृ ओखृबद्ध, लिख्-श लेखने, लिखि लख् लिख ।
बिख बख् सृपि, शाख्-श्लाखृ व्याप्ती खान्तैकविंशतिः ॥ ९१ ॥
अग्-म वक्रगते, ऽगीगि गत्यां, कग्-मे कियासु तु ।
जुगि त्यागे, त्रिग गते, त्विग कम्पे गते, तिंग ॥ ९२ ॥
स्खलने च, तिग-न् हिंसास्कन्दयोर् , मिग सर्पणे ।
मार्ग-क् संस्कारे च, मार्ग-क्यन्वेषे, युगि वर्जने ॥ ९३ ॥
रग्-मे शङ्के, रगक्- रक्बद्, रग्-रिग्-लिगि गती, लिगि-क् ।
चित्रे, लिग गती खञ्जे, लग्-मे सङ्गे, लग-क् रकी ॥ ९४ ॥

⁻षष्टिका, Cd.r: अत्र (Cr अस्या) संख्यायामेको नास्तीति चिन्त्यम्। The shortage of one root in the calculation of these commentators is to be explained by the fact that for हिष्क् (59) they read, along with the eastern group of MSS., हिक्क् which, inasmuch as it happens to have the same spelling as of the preceding root viz. हिक्क् (58) loses its independent existence so far as the numbering is concerned and gets the same number i. e. 58, thereby causing shortage of one root.—After 89, D3 ins. इति ककारांता:; D5 B कांतवर्ण:; Dv2 इति कांता:.

^{90.} Before 90, Dv2 ins. अथ खांताः इखिखां° = इख् इखि इखि उखि उख. Dv1 ईख् (for ईखि). D4 om. उखि. — °) T कख्मे कक्ख खख्ख हाने. — ^d) D5Dv2 BT Cd.r C21. Ed. द्राख (for द्राख्).

^{91.} b) T रिख् (for रख). — After रिखि, D, once more reads (erroneously) मख. — b) D, राखु (for राख).— After 91, D, ins. इति खांता:; D, B खांतवर्ग:

^{92.} Before 92, Dv_2 ins. अथ गांता: I - b) T कम्म. Cv.d: किया मुक्तियामात्रे। cf. M: कमे नोष्यते (P. Dh. I 828)। अस्यायमर्थ इति नोष्यते कियासामान्यमस्यार्थ इति यावत्। - c) D_s तुगि (for त्विग). T गतौ (for गतै). Dv_2 (Comm. as in text) त्विग (for तिग).

^{93.} a) D_s Cd Cal. Ed. तिम्र. — cd) Cd: 'मार्गन्तां देहभावान्' इति आत्मनेपदं गणकृतानित्यत्वात् ।

^{94.} d) D₅ शंके (for सङ्गे). D₅ (before alteration as in text) · 5 Cd.r Cal. Ed. रके; B रगे (for रको). Cv; रको स्वादापनयो:।

विग खञ्जे, बुगि त्यागे, वला श्रिग श्लिग वर्जे। षग-ष्टग-सग-स्थग्-मे संवृतौ, स्विग सर्पणे। ह्रग-ह्रगे-म् संवरणे गान्ताः स्यः सप्तविंशतिः ॥ ९५ ॥ अर्घ मूल्ये, ऽघि-ङ गते निन्दारम्भजवेष्यथ । स्याद् गम्घ घम्घ इसने, चषघ्-तिघ-दघ्-न घातने ॥ ९६ ॥ दघि त्यागेऽवने, दाघृ-ङ श्रमायामशक्तिषु । ङ-ध्राघृ शक्तौ, मघि-ङ कैतवाध्यर्थयोर् , मघि ॥ ९७ ॥ भूषे, रघि-क् भासि, रघि-ङ् गमने, राघ-छाघृ-ङ। शक्तौ, लघि-ङ्ङमुग्गत्योर्, लघि शोषे, लघि-क् त्विषि ॥ ९८ ॥ वधि-इडच्यर्थके, शिव्याघाणे, श्राघृ-ङ कत्थने। ष्टिय्-नङ्डास्कदि, षघ्-सघ्-न हिंसे घान्तास्तु विंशतिः॥ ९९॥ अर्च-क् पूजे, ञर्च चाचि चाचि-जन्चु-व् गते, ऽन्दु तु। म्छिष्टोक्तो चान्च-क व्यक्ती, उचिर्-य समवायने ॥ १०० ॥ ऋच-श् नुत्यां, कुच-ज् रोधपर्ककौटिल्यलेखने। क्रच तारशब्दे, कुच-शि संकोचे, कच् रवे, कचि-॥ १०१॥ कच्-ङ बन्धत्विषोः, क्रुन्च गत्यां, कुन्च च वक्रणे। तौच्छये, खच-ग् भूतिपृत्योरुत्पत्तौ, ग्हुन्चु-इर् गतौ ॥ १०२ ॥

Dv2 ins. इति घांता: D, B घांतवर्ग:.

^{95.} b) Cd: वलाति। अयं प्छतगताविति सहमक्षः (Ākhyātacandrikā 2·3·36)।—e) ष्टग (i.e. with a non- aspirate t) against all other schools which read ष्टग, but so all MSS. and Cal. Ed. — Cd.r: द्वितीयस्तमध्यः षयोगादः।...दन्त्यवर्गदितीयमध्य इति केचित्॥ — d) T संहती (for संवृती). — e) D5 Dv2 B T Cd.r Cal. Ed. हम्मे. — After 95, D3 ins. इति गकारांताः; D5 B गांतवगः; Dv2 इति गांताः.

^{96.} Before 96, Dv2 ins. अथ घाता:.— a) D5 BT Cd.r Cal. Ed. गती.— b) B (sup. lin. as in text) अपि (for अथ).— b) T गध्य घध्य.— d) B Cd.r Cal. Ed. चघ (for चष्य).

^{97.} b) T श्रमायास-.

^{98.} b) T राष्ट्र (for राघ).

^{99. &}lt;sup>b</sup>) B कत्थके. — After 99, D₃

^{100.} Before 100, Dv_2 ins. अथ चांता: -b) D_5 जंबू; Dv_2 अचुज्; T अच्ज; Cd. Cal. Ed. जच्जु (for अन्च-ज्). D_1 [S] \exists (for S- \exists). D_5 (before alteration as in text) B Cd.r Cal. Ed. \exists (for \exists).

^{101.} a) D₅ B Cd Cal. Ed. ऋच्श. T कुचज़ोथ (for कुच-ज़् रोध-).

^{102.} a) D₁ डकुंच; D₅ कुन्च (for कुन्च). — b) B T कुझ (for कुन्च). — c) D₁ तोच्छे. — c) Cv: भूतिपूत्योरित षष्ठी। Cd: भृति: संपत्तिः, पृतिः पवित्रता, तयोदत्पत्तिः पादुर्भावः।...शेषाथः कातन्त्राद्यसंमतः॥ The significance of this root as given by most of the other schools is भूत-पादुर्भाव, which the commentators usually paraphrase by अतिकान्तोत्पत्ति. — d) D₁₋₂ ग्लंच; D₃ ग्रंच (for ग्लन्च).

प्रच-ग्छिचिरु चौर्ये च, चिन्छतौ, चर्च-केट्समः।
चर्च-जर्च-झर्च-ग्रुतौ भर्ते, तन्चु-ध संकुचि॥ १०३॥
तन्च-लिन्छतौ, लच-श् वृत्यां, पिच-क् छेदे, डुजौष-पच।
पाके, पचौ-ङ पचि-ङ व्यक्तीकारे, पिच-क् ततौ॥ १०४॥
पृच्-िक संयमने, पृच्-धी च संपर्के, पृची-ल्इ च।
मचि-ङुच्छ्रायधृत्यचीमासु, मच्-ङ च कल्कने॥ १०५॥
दम्मे शाठ्ये, मुच्-मुचि-ङ् च, मुच-क् मोक्षे, मुच्छ-श्पजौ।
मोक्षे, मुच्-म्छचु-इर् गत्यां, मुन्च-म्छन्च्-मन्च-मुन्चु च॥ १०६॥
टुडु-याचृ-व् याचने, रिच्-िक संपर्किवियोगयोः।
रिचिर्-जधौ विरेके, रुच्-ङल्ड प्रीतिप्रकाशयोः॥ १०७॥
छोच्-क् मासे, छोच्-ङिक्षे, छन्चापनयने, वचौ।
वाचि, वच्-क च संदेशे, वच्-छौ वाचि, विचिर्-ध्छिजौ॥ १०८॥
पृथक्ते, व्यच-शि व्याजे संमवे, ङ्क्-वन्चु वञ्चने।
वन्चु गत्यां, वर्ज्व-ङ दीप्तौ, तस्चू-श् छेदे, वृची-ध् वृतौ॥ १०९॥

107. ') Cr रिचिधंनी. Ds विवेके; T चिकेके (sic) (for विरेके). Cr; विरेक

^{103. &}lt;sup>b</sup>) Cv: इतिगैतिः..... इङ्समः। इङ्थेऽध्ययनम्॥

^{10‡. &}lt;sup>a</sup>) Dv, तंत्रु (for तन्त्र्). Cal. Ed. खन् रा. — ^b) D, पिचक्. — ^d) Dv, T व्यक्तिकारे. T पचक्.

^{105. &}lt;sup>b</sup>) D₄ ਸੁਕੀਵਲ; T ਸੁਚਿਲ੍ਭ. — ^c) D₅ B T Cd·r Cal· Ed. - ਸਾ। ਚੁੱ(for - ਸਾਚੁ).

^{106. &}quot;) D, दंमशाक्ये. D, मच; T मुंच्ह (for मुच). T मुचिक्झ च. — ") Cd Cal. Ed. मुच्क (for मुच-क्.). — ") D, मुच्मुचुइर्; D2 T मुचु(T "च)म्छचिन्; D3 मुच्मुचुइर्; D2 T मुचु(T "च)म्छचिन्; D4Dv, मुचु(Dv, "च)म्छचिर् (for मुच्मुचुइर्). — ") D, (twice)म्लंच (for मुच्मुच्युच्युच्यु). D3 मुंचम्छच च मुंचु च; T म्छंच मुंच च मुंचु चं. Cd: कातन्त्रादी हितायो न दर्यते। रेफ्युक्ताद्यस्वरी मेल्चु इत्यिक्को दर्यते।

इति रेफमध्यः। Cd.r: विरेकः पौनःपुन्येन पुरीषोत्सर्ग इति चतुर्भुजः।

¹⁰⁸. D_s reads 108^c – 109^b ·on marg. — d) D_t विचिध्लिओ; Cd.r Cal. Ed. विचिष्टिओं ज्

^{109.} D₅ reads 109^{ab} on marg.—
b) B Cd Cal. Ed. संबच्छे (for संभवे).
Dv₁B वह्वंचु; Dv₂ इक्वंच; T Cd.r
Cal. Ed. वह वंच (for इक्वंच; T Cd.r
Cal. Ed. वह वंच (for इक्वंच; T Cd.r
Dv₂ दीपि; T मासि (for दीसी).—d) D₁
वश्च; Dv₂ [ओ]वश्च्र; T [ओ]वश्च् (for वस्च्यः). Cv (as in Dv₂ only): ओ ।
यूक्णः ॥ Other schools usually give the root with ओ added (as in Dv₂ T here). The root contains a dental s in the penultimate, though MSS. read it with a palatal sowing to the influence of the following palatal consonant. Cf. Cd r: दन्खोपणेड्यम् । च्योगात् ताळ्याः ॥

श्वच-श्वचि-शचि-ङ् गत्यां, शच-ङ् वाचि, शुचिर्-पञी। शौचे विशरणे क्लेदे, शुच् शोके, षच्-ङ सेवने॥ ११०॥ षच् संबन्धे, षस्च गतौ, षिच्-पशौव् क्षरणे, ष्टुच-। ङ प्रसादे, चकारान्ताः पञ्चाशत् समुदीरिताः॥ १११॥

आख्यायामे, ऽथोछि-शुञ्छे, उछी-श् बन्यसमापने। वर्जनेऽतिक्रमे, ऽथर्छ-श् मृतौं गमनमोहयोः।। ११२॥ जर्छ-झर्छ-श मत्सौंक्त्योः, प्रछौ-श् ज्ञीप्से, ऽथ पिच्छ-श। मिछ-श् बाघे, म्लेछ्-कि देखोक्तौ, मुर्छी मोह उच्छ्ये॥ ११३॥ युद्ध प्रमादे, लाकि लक्ष लक्षणे, विछ-क लिषि। विछ-श् गतौ, वाकि कामे, स्मुर्छ-स्फुर्छा तु विस्मृतौ। इर्छी कौटिल्ये, ऽथ हील ल्ज्जे, लान्तोनविंशतिः॥ ११४॥

110. a) Cd.r Cal. Ed. 2 श्वच श्वच (for श्वच-श्वचि). Cd : द्वावाद्यो वकार्यकादी। पुनःपाठादाद्यो नेदनुबन्धः, डितस्तु सर्वे, एक एनेत् पाठवलाद्वाध्यमिति न्यायात्। किं त्वत्र मध्यमोऽपीदनुबन्धो भ्रान्तैः पठ्यते तद्धेयम् . अन्यथा आम्रेडितानुबन्धः वादाद्यमध्यमयोर्ङानु-बन्धानुपपत्तेः॥ The commentator's contention, that if the second root were to be read with an anubandha इ (which can be dispensed with) there would be difficulty in connecting the anubandha & (read after the last root) with the first two roots, is strictly speaking correct (cf. 6°); but as all the MSS. (of the text) read the root as शनि and as there is not much difficulty in understanding what the author really means I have retained it. (The best course would have been to read the letter ভ after every root—*ধ্ব-জ भविन्ह शिव ह गत्यां.) — b) Dv_i शुविर्जर्ह. — c) D_s B विसर्णे. — d) Cd: शोचिति...। ' भियतमा मां शोचते शोचते ' इति महानाटके व्यतीहारादात्मनेपदम् ॥ $D_{4.5}$ B Cd.r Cal. Ed. सेचने (for सेवने).

111. a) D_4 damaged from षस्व up to बन्ध (in 112^b). -a) D_1 षन्च्छ; D_5 D_2 B Cd.r Cal. Ed. षन्च (for एस्च). -b) Cd.r: ष्टुच... पस्याधो मूर्धन्यण इति केचित्। स्नोचते। सोष्णुच्यते॥ - After 111, D_5 Dv_2 ins. इति चौताः; D_5 B चौतवगैः.

112. Before 112, Dv_2 ins. अथ छांताः. D_4 damaged up to बन्ध. -a) Cd: आछि आयामे इत्यादी [छकारस्य] द्वित्वाभावः प्रकृतिभ्रमनिरासार्थः। -b) D_{35} (after alteration as in text) Dv T वंधे. -a) T -हिंसयोः (for मोहयोः). Cd: मूर्तिः कठिनीभावः।

113. a) D_3 भर्त्सोंक्तौ. $-^b$) C_{a1} . Ed. $_2$ मछौज्ञ, ज्ञीप्से अथो पिछ. $-^{ad}$) D_2 देशोक्तौ. C_d : देश्या प्राम्या ज्ञित्संस्कृत-कथनमिति यावत्। All MSS. (except D_2 $C_{d,r}$) मू(D_1 म)छौ. $C_{d,r}$: पवर्ग-शेषादिर्हस्ती। $-D_3$ उच्छूयौः.

114. ⁴) Cd: युङ्...अन्तःस्थाद्यादिः पञ्चमस्वरी। भोष्ठवर्गाद्यादिरिति रमानाथः।... अज क्षेपे गते, ऽजि-क् तु भास्यर्ज त्वर्जने, ऽर्ज-क । संस्कारे, ऽन्ज्-धिन व्यक्तिगतिमक्षण, ईजि तु ॥ ११५ ॥ ईज-ङ कुत्से गतो, उन्ज-शार्जने, ऽथोर्ज-क जीवने । बछे, ऽथर्ज-ङ् गतिस्थैयोंर्जनार्जन, ऋजि-ङ् भृजि ॥ ११६ ॥ एज्-ङ् दीतों, एज्नृ कम्पे, ओळ्ज्युक्षेपणे, क्षजि-क् । तङ्के, क्षजि-क्षज-ष्मङ् दागत्योः, क्षीज् कूज हिक्कने ॥ ११७ ॥ कर्ज पीडे, कुज-खुजु स्तेये, खर्ज व्यथामृजोः । खज् मन्थे, खिज पाङ्गुल्ये, गज् मदे, गिज च स्वने ॥ ११८ ॥ गज-गर्ज-क् च, गर्जोर्जीशब्दे, गृजि गृज ध्वनो । गुज-स्यस्मिन्, गृजि गुज क्जने, जिज जज् युधि ॥ ११९ ॥ जर्ज-श् वागमर्त्सयोर् , णिज्-ळिइजौं पोषे, णिजि-ळ्ड च । शुद्धो, तुजि-क् भाषश्चोर्थे, तुजि प्राणेऽवने, तुज ॥ १२० ॥ हिंसे, तर्ज-क्ड तर्ज् भर्ते, त्यजौ हानौ, तिज-क् शिते । तिज-क क्षान्तो च, तन्जु-ध् संकोचे, धृजि धृज धृजि ॥ १२१ ॥

ब्लोष्ठवर्गशेषादिरिति त्रिलोचनः ॥ $_^d$) T समूर्छ; Cd.r Cal. Ed. स्तुर्छ (for समुर्छ). Dv_2 D_5 स्मूर्छ); T स्वर्छ (corrupt) (for स्मुर्छ). Cd: द्वी दन्त्यादी हस्विनो क्रमेण वकारीष्ठयवर्गद्वितीययुक्ती च। $-^e$) $D_{3'5}$ Dv_1 B T Cd.r Cal. Ed. कौटिल्यके (for कौटिल्ये, su). - After 114, D_3 Dv_2 ins. इति छांताः; D_5 B छांतवर्गः.

115. Before 115, Dv₂ ins. অথ জানা: _ °) T [अं] লুঘনি.

116. a) Cd: उज्ज...। हस्वादिरोष्ट्यक कारोपधः।...दन्त्यवकारत्वात् न्यूज्जतीत्यत्र दीर्घ इत्यप्येके।...आर्जवमवकीभावः।। cd) Dv₂ गतिस्थैर्येर्जनार्जव (for o योर्जनार्जन).

117. व) D₁ वंसे (sic) (for कम्पे). — वं)
D₁ हिष्कने. Cd: हिक्कनमन्यक्तशब्दः। संखंदस्यैवान्यक्तशब्दे क्षीजः प्रयोग इति रक्षितः।
क्षीजित संखंदो जनः। कुजति क्षोकिलः॥ Cf.
"क्षीजः अव्यक्ते शब्दे (P. Dh. I 256)।
क्षीजित। अस्यानन्तरं कूजतिर्ने निर्दियते।

कुजतेः स्वर्पयुक्तत्वात् पृथङ् निर्देशः। अन्यस्ताह् क्षीजकूजोः पृथक्करणादर्थभेदोऽतुसंधेयः। तथा हि, कूजन्ति कपोतां इत्युक्ते स्वनन्तीति गम्यते। क्षीजति दासीत्युक्ते सखेदं स्वनतीति गम्यते। एवमन्यत्रापि घातुभेदेऽधेभेदोऽवगन्तव्यः'॥ Dhātupradīpa P. 25

118. a) D_4 Dv T कुजु (for कुज). D_3 खुज. - b) T स्थैयें (for स्तेयें). - c) T खजु मंथे खज पांगव्ये.

119. ab) Dv, [ऊ]र्जशब्दे. Cd: ऊर्जा बलं, तत्करणकः शब्द ऊर्जाशब्दः। गर्जति सिंहः॥ Cv: अस्मिन्निति ध्वनौ।

120. b) Cal. Ed., पेषे (for पोषे). $-^c$) Cd: मा दीप्ति:। षट्टाथीं निकेतनहिंसा- बळदानानि (vide 146 ab). $-^d$) Cal. Ed. बळे (for sar).

121. ^a) D₅ Cal. Ed. ङ्तर्जक (for तर्ज-क्व). Cd: ताम(१°व)तर्जयदम्बरे ' इति रचुपयोग(12-41)स्तु तर्जनं तर्जस्तं करोतीति श्री साध्यः॥ Cf. Mallinatha on the above

ध्रज् ध्विज ध्वज् ध्रिज गतौ, ओ-नज्-ङी हियि, पूज-क। पूजे, पिजि-क् मावद्दार्थे, पिजि-ङ्ख वर्णपूजयोः ॥ १२२ ॥ स्यात् पृजि-छ्ङ च संपर्के, भज-जौ भागसेवयोः । भज-क् पाके, भजि-क् भासि, भ्रेजृ-क् च, भ्राज्-ङणॄटु च ॥ १२३ ॥ भुजो-शौ वक्रणे, भुज-धौ त्राणे भक्षे, भुजी-ङ तु । भर्जने, भ्रस्ज-जौश् पाके, भन्जो-धौ मोटने, मुजि- ॥ १२४ ॥ मुज्-मज्-मार्ज-क् मृजाध्वन्योर् , मृज्-छूष् शुद्धौ, मृज्-ष्कि तु । भूषे च, मस्जो-श्रद्धौ झाने बुडने, युज्-िक संयमे ॥ १२५ ॥ युजिर्-धौल् च युतौ, युज्-थौङ समाधौ, युज-क्ङ तु । निन्दे, यजै-जौ देवार्चीदानसंगक्षतौ, रुज-क् ॥ १२६ ॥ हिंसे, रुजो-शौ भङ्गे, रिज्-ङृज्यथें, रन्ज्-य-रन्ज-मौल् । राणे, रेजृ-ङ राजृ-ङण दीसौ, छाज् छाजि मर्सने ॥ १२७ ॥

passage: 'तर्ज भरति '(P. Dh. X 142) धातोश्वीरादिकादनुदात्तेत्त्वादात्मनेपदेन भाव्यम् । तथापि चक्षिको क्लिरणाज्ज्ञापकादनु-दात्तेत्त्वनिमित्तस्यानित्यत्वात् परस्मैपदमृह्य-मित्युक्तमाख्यातचिन्द्रकायाम् 'तर्जयते भत्सीयते तर्जयतीत्यपि च दृश्यते कविषु '(cf. 1.4.15)। It may however be noted that the ātmanepaditva of the roots in the चुरादि class (to which the root तर्ज belongs) is due to the two express statements, आ कुस्मादात्मनेपदिनः and आ गवोदात्मनेपदिन: and has nothing to do with the system of accentuation, which is used in the first nine classes only. — ed) Cal. Ed. तित्रह क्षान्तौ च तंजुर्घ संकोचे धृजिधृज्ध्रजि ।

122. a) T₂ धूज (for ध्रज्). D₁ ध्विजि (for ध्वित.) D₅ ध्विज ध्वज धिज गताव.

— b) D₂ ओनज्ञ. — c) Dv₂ (Comm. as in text) पिजक्. — d) Dv₂ B Cd.r Cal. Ed. पिजिल्झ (for °ट्ल). D₃ Dv T क्लुबरो: (for -पूजको:), The reading

-क्रूजयोः is in agreement with the अन्यक्ते शब्दे of other schools.

123. ⁶) Cd: भज क् पाके।...विश्राणने इति प्राञ्चः। विश्राणनं दानम्॥ — ^d) D₄ om. from ङ् च up to भर्जने (in 124⁶). — Dv₁ भ्राजृङ्ण्दु च; Cal. Ed. भ्राजणृङ्खु च.

124. D4 om. up to भर्जने (in c) (cf. v. l. 123). — b) T रक्षे (for भक्षे). — c) T युस्जजीश; Cal. Ed. 1 अस्जीवश्. Cd: दन्त्यसोपधः।

125. a) D_5 B Cd.rCal. Ed. मुज्मन्ज्; D_{v_1} मुज (for मुज्-मज्). Cd: द्वावाद्यो भ्वादावेबान्यै: पत्र्येते। मुजति मोजिति। तत्रैव द्वितीयः सप्तमस्वरीति केचित्। मर्जति॥ — D_5 D_v T मृजाध्वन्यो. — cd) D_5 (before alteration as in text) B Cd.r Cal. Ed. मूथे च मस्जोशस्वै। स्थात् स्नाने युजिक संयमे. Cd.r मस्जो... दन्त्यसमध्यः।

127. a) T मंजे (for मङ्गे). D4 इज्ङ् (for रिज्-ङ्). — Dv1 इज्यथे. Cd: ऋज्यथें मंजने ॥ Cr: ऋज्यथें भर्जने इति दुर्गादासः। भर्गे, ऽथ लस्जी-ओ-लज्-ड ब्रीडे, लज् लजि भर्त्सने। लज्-कान्तर्थौं, लज-लुजि-क् माषद्वार्थे, विजिर्-लिजौ ॥ १२८॥ वेके, विजी-धो विज-डीशो भीकम्पे, ल्-बृज-डि वृज-डली। त्यागे, वृजी-कि च, वृजी-ध् वृतौ च, ब्रज् गतौ, ब्रज-क् ॥ १२९॥ संस्कृतौ च, विरेफौ तौ, शिजि-ल्किङ्डस्फटप्यनौ। पन्जी-जि सङ्गे, प्यन्जौ-जिङ्डालिङ्गे, पस्ज सर्पणे॥ १३०॥ पर्ज सर्जार्जने, सृज्-योड विसर्गे, सृजौ-श च। ट्वो-स्फ्रजी वज्रनिर्घोषे, जकारान्ता द्विसप्ततिः॥ १३१॥

कामधेन्वास्तु रिजि(? °ज्)कृ अर्थे, ऋ अरिरेजत्, अर्थे भृजीति व्याख्यानम् ॥ Cv (as in Dv_2 ; as in Dv_1 इज्यर्थे भृजिः): ऋज्यर्थे भृजि । K, on whom Vop. mainly draws, however, gives रिज as a variant of ऋज गतिस्थानार्जनोर्जनेषु (P. Dh. I 189) and not of ऋजि मर्जने (P. Dh. I 190). Cf. 'अन्ये तृद्विकोद्देकार्थं हलादिमेनं मन्यन्ते' (K, under I 189). — f) $D_{3/5}$ (after alteration as in text) Dv_1 रेजुङ् च (for रेजुङ्). — f) D_4 T लज् (for लाज्). D_2 लजि (for लाज).

128. $D_{2\cdot 4}$ om. (hapl.) 128^{ab} . — a) D_5 गर्भे (for भर्गे). Cal. Ed. $_2$ लस्जो (for लस्जी). Cd.r: आद्यः सोपधः। — T भर्जेध लंजि ओलजङ् (corrupt). — b) D_5 लजि लज् (by transp).

129. b) Cd: भीकम्पे...द्वावयौं (i.e. भीकम्प is a case of a samāhāra dvandva compound). D_{1·3} स्वृजि; D₄ वृज्हि (for स्-वृज्-ि). — b) D₃ वृज्धी (for वृजी-धृ).

130. ") Cv: विरेफो रेफरहितो। वजित वाजयित॥ — तो means the two immediately preceding roots, व्रज्ञ and व्रज-क्. — ") Cr शिजिङ्लिक (for "द-किङ्). Cd: शिजिङ्किङ्कुस्फुटध्वनो। तालब्यादिः। अस्फुटध्वनिरिद्ध भूषणकर्तृक एव, 'भूषणानां तु शिजितम्' इत्यमरात् (1.7.24)। इ, शिङ्यते।

ल ङ्शिङ्क्ते, कि ङ्शिजयते शिजते मजीरः। ताले॥ शिष्ठद्वलयसुभगैर्नार्तितः कान्तया मे ' (Meghadūta 81) इति शत्रन्तं गणकृता-नित्यत्वात् ॥ To avoid the irregular form शिञ्जत, Mallinātha and some other commentators read in its place গিল্পা-. The other schools read this root only in the ad-class. - cd) Cd: ष्वज्ञौत्रिङ्... परिष्वजति पात्राली मध्यमं पाण्डुनन्दनम् 'इति गणकृतानित्यत्वादिति कश्चित्...षस्ज सर्पणे। दन्त्यसोपधः।...सज्जति। 'वचोऽपि परुषाक्षरं न च पदेषु संसज्जते ' इति शाकुन्तले (V 23, Ray's edition; this stanza is found only in the Bengali editions) गणकृतानित्यत्वात् ॥ The form सजते, though strictly apāṇinīya is, however, in close agreement with the epic idiom and is also sanctioned by the grammarians, as it is used by Patañjali, the great Bhāṣyakāra. Cf. "'हेत्मति च' इत्यत्र 'यद्भिपायेषु सज्जन्ते ' इति भाष्यप्रयोगाद्यमात्मनेपद्यपि।" (Mādhavīya Dhātuvṛtti, under I 217).

131. ab) Cal. Ed. सर्जर्जने. D_s B Cd.r Cal. Ed. पूर्ज सर्जाजने सञ्चीङ् विसर्गेड्य सृजीश च. $-^d$) D_s B Cd.r Cal. Ed. द्वारफुर्जा. Cd.r हस्वी. — After 131, D_s Dv2 ins. इति जाताः; D_s B जातवर्गः.

उद्झ-श्र त्यागे, जर्झ-झर्झ-श्र भत्सोंक्योझीन्तिमास्रयः ॥ १३२ ॥

अह-क् तौच्छ्येऽनादरे, ऽहात्टाद्टक्ङितिक्रमे वघे।
अट इट् कट् कटि कटी गत्यामे-कट् वृतौ वृषि॥ १३३॥
कीट् बन्धवर्णयोः, क्ट-क्ङप्रदाप्रमदोः, कुटि।
वैकल्ये, कुट्-िश कौटिल्ये, कुट्-कुट्-क्ङ प्रतापने॥ १३४॥
कुट्-क् कुत्साच्छिदोः, किट् कट्वत्, खिट् च भयभीमयोः।
खट्ट-क् वृतौ, खोट्ट गत्याघाते, खट्ट काब्ध्सि, गोष्ट-ङ॥ १३५॥
संघाते, घट्-क हिंसे च, घटि-क्यपि बुतौ, घट-५।
ङम् चेष्टे, घुट्-ङल्ट परिवर्ते, घुट्-िश प्रतीहतौ॥ १३६॥

132. a) D_{1-5} Dv_{1} Cal. $Ed._{1}$ उज्झश्,; Dv_{2} उड्झश्,; T उझश्, Cd.r: हस्वादिर्द-स्यवर्गतृतीयोपधः ।...जोपध(Cr जकारोपध) इस्येके ॥ — After 132, D_{3} Dv_{2} ins. इति झांताः; $D_{5}B$ झांतवर्गः.

133. Before 133, Dv_2 ins. अथ टांताः. — ab) Cd.r: अट्टक्...ट्रयान्तः ।... एकटकार इति रामः (तन्मते आटयतांति मनोरमा — adds Cr.) ॥— MSS. [S]टाटाट्रक् (for s टांतटाढ्टक्). D_1 तीच्छे. ऽटात्टाc = अट्ट अत्ट अद्टक् अतिकमे. Cd.r: त्रयः कमान्मूर्यन्यवर्गादा-रन्त्यवर्गादा-र्त्तायोपधाः । इ अटिट्रिवते अतिहिषते अहिटि्रवते खळं राजा ॥ — c) Dv_2 om कर. $D_{1\cdot2}$ अटिट्र कट कटि कटी. Cd: पृथक्पाठात् तृतीयो नेदनुबन्धः, तद्व्यवधानात् पूर्वे त चथा। एव पृथक्पाठान् तृत्वीयो नेदनुबन्धः, तद्व्यवधानात् पूर्वे त तथा।

134. ab) B Cd Cal. Ed. (in agreement with other schools) की दक् (for की द). Cv: की टति। Cd. : क, की टयित की ट:। वर्ण: कै खिन्न मन्यते (Cr वर्ण न पठिन्त मनोरमाकाराः)॥ — D, कूटक्ड पदामदोः (submetric); D_2 Dv_2 °पदापमुदोः; D_3

क्रद्रक्क प्रमादाप्रमुदोः; D_4 क्रुट्यक्षप्रमाप्रमदोः; D_5 क्रूट्यक्ष्वप्रसादाप्रमुदोः; Dv_1 क्रूट्यक्षप्रदां-प्रमदोः; B क्रूट्यक्षप्रसादाप(the last two letters marg.)दोः; T क्रूट्यक्ष्कप्रदाप्रमदोः; Cd.r Cal. Ed. क्रूट्ट्यक्षप्रमादाप्रदोः (for क्रूट्यक्षप्रमदोः). क्रूट्यक्षप्रभादाप्रदोः (for अप्रदाप्रमदोः). क्रुट्यक्षप्रभादा अप्रमदि च. Cv: पदा प्रदानम्। Cd.r: अप्रदा दानामावः। क ल, क्रूट्यते खलः, स्फुट्यप्रथमप्रसमं (Cr प्रसम्नं न) करोति, किंचिम्न ददाति वेत्यर्थः॥

135. b) D₅ Cd r Cal. Ed. -नीष्योः (for -नीम्योः). — ^{ed}) D₁ Dv₂ धृतौ; D₂ धृतौ; D₄ Dv₁ (before alteration as in text) T इतौ (for इतौ). D₂₋₄ Dv₂ T ग(D₄ म) त्यां घाते.

136. b) Cd: छुत्यथेंनैव पक्षिकचुरादिले सिद्धे (cf. 13 ab) किकरणमर्थान्तरेऽपि शाक्षिकचुरादित्वार्थम्। $-^c$) Cd: घटते...। 'घटतीति घटो ज्ञेयो नाघटन् घटतामिशात्' इति तु घटतेः पचादित्वादन्, ततो घट इवाचरतीति कौ साध्यम्॥ - D $_3$ T परीवर्तें. D $_5$ BCd Cal. Ed. ङम चेष्टे घुदङ्ख परि-(Cal. Ed. री-).

घट्ट-क् चाले, घट्ट-ङ च, चिट प्रेषे, चट-क् वधे। चर च भेदे, चेष्ट-ङीहे, चुद्द-क् चुर चुटि तुच्छने॥ १३७॥ चुटि-क् छेदे, चुट-च्छुट्-कशि च, जट् झट संहतौ। णट् चृत्यहिंसयोर् , णट्-म नतौ, तट्-काहतौ, तट ॥ १३८ ॥ उच्छाये, तुट्-शि कलहे, त्रुट-क्ड त्रुट्-यशि च्छिदि। नट णट्वन् , नट-क् अंशे, पट-क् च त्विषि, पट् गतौ ॥ १३९ ॥ पुट्-शि श्लेषे, पुट-क् चूर्णे भासि, पिट् संहती ध्वनी। पुरू-क् तौच्छये, बुट्-िक हिंसे, भट् मृतौ, भट्-म भाषणे ॥ १४० ॥ म्लेट-म्रेट्र-मेट् उन्मादे, मुटि मर्दे, कि-मुट् क्षुदि। मुट्र-शि त्वाक्षेपे च, यौट्ट संबन्धे, रौट्रनादरे ॥ १४१ ॥ रेंटु-ज् याचे, रट्र च वाचि, रुटि स्तेये, रुट-क् रुषि । बुतौ, रुट्-छुट-छुड् दीप्तिप्रतिहत्योर् , छुटि हुतौ ॥ १४२ ॥ छट-क् भासि, ऌऋ-छट्-य छट् विछोटविछोडयोः। **खुण्ट-क्यवज्ञाचीर्ये,** छट् बाल्योक्त्योर् , **ड्-**छोष्ट संहती ॥ १४३ ॥ छोट्न्मादे, वेष्ट-ङ वट् वेष्टे, वटि-क वण्टने। वद-मोक्तौ, व्युटि-क क्षित्यां, विटाक्रोशे स्वने, ऋ-शौट् ॥ १४४॥

^{137.} b) Dv_{2} B चिटक् . $-^{d}$) Cd : आद्यष्टद्वयान्तः। एकटकार् इति रामः॥

^{138.} a) D_1 चुटि (for चुटिक्). D_4 Cal. Ed. छुट क् (for च्छुर-क). $-^b$) D_5 reads from संहती up to नुद (in 139 b) on marg. $-^d$) D_1 T *ती; D_5 B Cd.r Cal. Ed. नृती (for नती).

^{139.} D_5 reads up to नुद (in b) on marg; B reads 139^{ab} on marg. — c) D_3 B अंसे.

^{140.} a) D₃ T पुट्क (for पुट-क्).

^{141.} a) D_{4} B न्नेटम्लेद; Cal. Ed. म्लेद मेट (for म्लेट-मेद). D_{1} मेटमेट्ट (for मेद-मेट्ट). $-^{d}$) D_{1} -२ रीड्नादरे; $D_{4}Dv_{1}$ रोड्ना $^{\circ}$; D_{5} Dv_{2} Cd.r Cal. Ed. $_{2}$ रौट्ट

ना°; T काष्ट ना° (sic); Cal. Ed, रोट्रना° (for रोट्रना°). Cd: नादरोऽनादरः।

^{142.} a) D_4 रेद (for रद). -d) D_{3-5} D_{7} -प्रतीहत्योर्.

^{143.} a) D_{5} B (sup. lin. as in text) भाषि; Cd.r Cal. Ed. भासे (for मासि). — f) Cd.r: छुण्टिक...दन्त्यनप्रकृतिः दयोगान्मूर्घन्यः। तेन भ्वादिपक्षे यगादी नलोपे छुळाते इत्यादि। — f) T बाल्योक्तो.

^{144. &}quot;) D₁ लोड्रन्सादे; D₅ लोट्टन्सादे.
b) D₃ वटिङ; D₅ Cd.r Cal. Ed. वटिकि
(for वटिन्क). D₃ बंघटने (sic) (for वेष्टने).
— c) D_{2.9} (before alteration as in text) Dv₂ T न्युटि कि; D₅ B Cd.r Cal.
Ed. सुटिक (for न्युटिन्क). — d) Dv₂ T ऋशोद्ध.

गर्वे, शट-वड श्राघे, शट्ट सादे शीणों गतौ रुजि।
शिट्ट-षिटानादरे, षुद्द-क् तौच्छये च, षट अंशके ॥ १४५ ॥
षद्द-क् निकेतने हिंसे बले दाने, स्फुट-क् भिदि।
स्फुटिर् विशरणे, स्फुट्ट-शि विकाशे, स्फुट्ट-ड च, स्फुटिक् ॥ १४६ ॥
नर्मण्याङ: स्फुट्ट-क हिंसे, स्फिट्ट-क चृत्यां च, सुद्द-क।
चानादरे, स्मिट-क् च, स्निट्ट-क च स्नेहे, स्फुट-स्फट।
शीणों, हट्ट विषि, हेट्ट बावे, टान्ता इत्येकसप्तति: ॥ १४७ ॥

अठि-इडिंठ गते, ऽथोठोपघाते, डेठ बाधने। कुठि खोटनवैकल्यालस्ये, कठ् तङ्कने, कठि-॥ १४८॥ कि आध्याने, कठि-ड च, गुठि-क् वेष्टे, पिठ क्लिशि। वघे, पठ् वाचि, बठ् पैन्ये, मठ् वासमदयोर्, मठि-॥ १४९॥

^{145.} a) D_{v_2} वर्गे (for गर्वे). $-^b$) D_{s} হাটি . D_{s} নী ভঙ্ঠা D_{s} নী ভঙ্ঠা হাথ ঘটারাক .

^{146.} a) Dv_2 (Comm. as in text) षटक् — a) Cd.r: विशरणं भेदनम् ।... विसरण इति दन्त्यमध्यपाठे विकसन इत्यर्थः ॥ — a) D_4 T Cd.r Cal. Ed. विकासे. Cd.r: विकास इति कस-ज गताविति दन्त्यान्तस्य घिले (Cr घञ्मत्यये) रूपम्, विपूर्वत्वेनार्थान्तर्गवाचितया (Cr उपसर्गपूर्वत्वेन अर्थान्तराभियायकत्वात्) विकसन इत्यर्थः ॥ — a) Cal. Ed. a0 Cal0. a1. a2. a3. a4. a6. a4. a7. a7. a8. a9. a9.

^{147.} a) D_5 Dv_1 स्फुटक्; Cal. Ed. $_1$ स्फटक् (for स्फुटक्). $-^b$) D_2 स्फेटक; Dv_1 Cal. Ed. स्फटक्; BT स्फुटक (for स्फिटक्). D_5 B Cd. Cal. Ed. स्फुटक (for ग्रुटक). $-^c$) $D_{4.5}$ Dv_1 B Cd Cal. Ed. स्मिटक (for सिमटक्). $-^d$) D_{1-5} Dv B T स्फुटिस्फुट; Cal. Ed. $_1$ स्फुटिस्फुट, Cd: हावाद्यस्विरणावोष्ठ्यवर्ग हितीययुक्ती।

पञ्चमस्वरिणाविति अमो हैयः (Cr °स्वरिणा-विति न वाच्यम्)। तथात्वे (Cr. om.) सजातीयतया 'स्फुट-क् भिदि' इत्यादीनां संनिधाने प्रतिय्यत् (Cr °धावपटनां [? °नात्])। एवं संख्यापि न संगच्छते। स्फुटिविंशरणे इत्यनेनैवेष्टसिद्धौ शेषधातीश्च वैयथ्य स्थात्॥ Trightarrow For the root स्फद्द in other dhatupathas, cf. v. I. 39. — °) $D_{1.2}$ Dv_2 शोणें. — Trightarrow Trightarrow

^{148.} Before 148, Dv_2 ins. अथ ठाँताः, $-\alpha$) ऽथोठ = Su + u (Cd.r: हस्लादिः).

^{149. &#}x27;) $D_1 Dv_2 T$ बंधे; $D_{2:4} B Cal.$ Ed. बंधे; $D_{3:5}$ वंधे (for वंधे). T दैन्ये; Cal. Ed. स्थीं स्थे (for पैन्ये). Cd: पैन्य(Cal. Ed. स्थीं स्थे) भिह्न सामर्थ्यम् । -d) $D_5 B$ Cd.r Cal. Ed. (against metre) वासमर्द्योर्. Cd: मर्दर्योर्. Cd: मर्दर्योर्. Cd: मर्दर्योर्. Cd: मर्दर्योर्. U:

ड लाध्याने, सुठि-ड तु पलाये, रठ भाषणे । रठोपघाते, रठ-त्हड् प्रतीघाते, ऽथ रुठ्-त्हि ॥ १५० ॥ गत्यालस्यस्तेयखोटे, ल्र-ल्रुठ्-ड ल्रुठ रादिवत् । ल्रुठ्-शि लोठे, ल्रुण्ठ्-क चौर्ये, विठ-इडेकचरे, वठ ॥ १५१ ॥ स्थोल्ये, शठ-कड श्राघायां, शठ् वधकलेशकतेते । शठ्-कालस्ये, श्रठ्-श्रिठि-क् च गत्यसंस्कृतसंस्कृते ॥ १५२ ॥ शुठि श्रुठ् खोटने, श्रुठ्-कालस्ये, श्रुठि-कि शोपणे । सठ-स्वठ-क् श्रठार्थे, हठ् कील्बन्ये बलात्कृतौ । प्रता, हेठ्-ग लचे, हेट्-ड बाये, विंशतिक्रिभिः ॥ १५३ ॥

अद्ड अड्डाभियोगे, ऽइ-रन् व्यापे, ऽडुद्यम, ईड-लङ् । स्तुती, ईड-क् चौलडि-क्युत्क्षेपे, कड्-शादने, कडि- ॥ १५४ ॥ डब् च दर्पे, कडि-क् भेदे रक्षणे, ल्ट-क्ष्विडा-ङ्शि । स्नेहे मोक्षे, क्रीडृ खेले, कुड्-शि बाल्येऽदने, कुडि-ड् ॥ १५५ ॥

^{150.} $^{\it c}$) D₁ [S]থ হভ (sic); T হরন্তর্ন্তর (for হত-ন্তর্ছ). — $^{\it d}$) T च (for ১খ).

^{151. &}lt;sup>b</sup>) T গুঠন্ডছ (for ন্ড-গুঠ্ৰ). — ^c) Cal. Ed. ন্তাই (for ন্তাই). D₁⋅₃ গুঠুক; D₅ B Cd⋅r Cal. Ed. গুঠন; Dv₂ T গুঠন্ড (for গুড়-ক).

^{152. &}lt;sup>a</sup>) Cal. Ed. स्थौत्ये शठकड काघे. — ^b) D₄ Dv₂ बंध-; B बंध; Cal. Ed. बध-(for वध-). — ^c) D₁ হাঠিকু (for শ্বঠি-কৃ). — ^d) D₅ गत्यसंस्कृति- (for °संस्कृत-).

^{153. °)} D₄ स्वठ; Dv Cal. Ed. स्वर्क (for स्वठ-क्). D₁₋₂ स्ठार्थे; D₅ स्वठार्थे (for श्वठार्थे). — d) D₁₋₂₋₄ Cr कीलबंध-. — d) T होठ (for हेट्-ग). Cd.r: श, हेठती हेठन्ती। — Cv: खची भूतिपूत्युत्पत्तिः। D₁₋₃₋₅ (before alteration) Dv₂ हेठ्ठङ; D₄ हेठ्ठब्ग,; T होठूङ (for हेठू-उङ). D₅ B Cd.r Cal. Ed. प्छती हेठठर खचे हेठ्ठ्य (D₅ [by alteration] Cd Cal. Ed. हेठ्ड्) बाघे

ठा विशातिश्विभिः (Cal. Ed., बाधे ठान्ताञ्चि-विश्वतिः [for]). Cd: अत्र संख्यायामेको नास्तीति चिन्त्यम् । The shortage is due to his reading छुद्र for छुण्ट् (151°) which loses its number, since there are other roots with the same spelling. — After 153, D₃ Dv₂ ins. इति ठांताः; D₅ B ठांतवर्गः.

^{154.} Before 154, Dv2 ins. अथ डांताः. — ") Cd: द्वी कमाद दन्त्यमूर्धन्यवर्गन्तीयोपधी। अड्डिडिषति, अडिडिषति। क्रिप अद्, अड्। अभियोगः समाधानम्॥ Dv2 [s]डर्न् (for sइ-रन्). — ") Cal. Ed. 1 कड् मक्षणे. Cd: कड्श अदने।...पाञ्चस्तु वेदेषूचारणमेदार्थं भ्वादावप्येनं पठन्ति॥

^{155. &}lt;sup>a</sup>) D₅ B Cd.r Cal. Ed. अङ् (for ङञ्). Cd: दर्प इह हर्षः ।...अयमास्मने-पदीत्यन्ये। कदाचित् परस्मेपदार्थो अकारः । अनेकार्थस्वात् तुषापनयनेऽपि। कण्डते तण्डुलान् लोकः ॥

दाहे, ऽथ कुढि वैकल्ये, कुढि-क् रक्षे, ऽथ कुड्-शि तु । धान्ये मक्षे, कड्ड कद्ड कार्करेंगे, खोंड खोंटने ॥ १५६ ॥ खुढि-क् खन्ने, खुढ-खुढि-खड-क् भेदे, खढि-क् मिथ । गढि गण्डे, गइ-म सेकें, गुढि-क् वेष्टे, ऽथ गुइ-शि च ॥ १५७ ॥ रक्षे, शि-धुइ च व्याघाते, चुढि तौच्छ्ये, चुढि-क् छिदि । चुड्ड चुद्ड कृतौ हावे, चृढि-क् रोषे, चिड-क्डिप ॥ १५८ ॥ जुड-श् गतौ, जुइ-शि बन्धे, जुड-क् नोदे, तड-क् लिषि । तिड-क्डप्याहतौ, तोड्नादरे, तुड्ड तुडु तु ॥ १५९ ॥ तुड्-हु चुद्-िड वघे, तुइ-शि भेदे, थुड-शि संवृतौ । दुइ-हुइ-शि मज्जने, झाड-धाडु-क् शीणौं, शि-नुइ वघे ॥ १६० ॥

 a) D_{3} वैक्कव्ये (for वैकल्ये). $\stackrel{b}{-}^{b}$) $D_{1:45}$ D_{7} , T कुइ; D_{3} कुइ; B Cd.r Cal. Ed. कुइ (for कुइ). Cd.r: षष्ठस्वरी। फलामावेऽप्यस्य कुटादी पाठः प्राचा(Cr युद्धाना) मनुरोधात्॥ $-^{c}$): D_{4} घाने; Cal. Ed., धान्ये. Cv: घान्यं घनत्वम्॥ Cd: घनीभावः॥ Cr: घनत्वभावो घान्यं, कठिनीभाव इत्यर्थः। Cd: कडु कद्ड...दी कमात् टवर्ग-त्रवर्गतुतीयोपधो। किपि कडु कद्॥ $-^{d}$) D_{1} खोडु (for खोडू). T खोडने.

.157. ab) D_{1.2} खजे (for खजे). D₃ खुडिक् (for खुडि). D, खुडक्; D, खड्क (for खड-क्). Cd : खोडयति...खुण्डयति... खाडयति । द्वितीय आयस्वरीति कातन्त्राद्याः। स्वमते तु द्वितीयस्याद्यस्वरित्वे पूर्वोऽगीदनुबन्धः स्यात्। पञ्चमस्वरित्वे तु सजातीयस्य पुनः-पाठादाद्यो नेदनुबन्धः। खण्डयतीत्यादिप्रयोगस्तु 'खडि-इ मथि' इत्यस्मात् घित खण्डं करोतीति त्री साध्यः। तस्य भेदवाचित्वं तु धातुनामने-कार्थत्वात् ॥ - °) Cd: गडि गण्डे। इ. गण्डे कपोलविषयकियायाम्॥ Cd.r: रमानाथस्तु (Cr कश्चित्तु) कड्ड (Cr कड) कार्कश्ये इत्यस्मात् कार्कश्य इत्यस्यानुवृत्त्या (Cr इत्यनुवर्त्य) कपोलकर्तृककार्कश्येऽयमिति . ब्याख्याय गण्डति कपोलः पाशुनेत्युदाहृतवान् (Cr °दाजहार)। केचितु (Cr अन्ये तु) गण्ड इति शब्दस्य व्युत्पत्त्य(Cr शब्दव्युत्पादना)थैमेवायं धातुर्मन्तव्यो न त्वस्यान्यत्र प्रयोग
इत्याहुः॥ D_{3'5} Dv₁ गडम् (for गङ्ग्-म).
— d) Cd: गुडि क् वेष्टे।...अनेकार्थत्वाच्चूर्णाकरणेऽपि।

158. () T हानी (for हावे).

159. ") D_3 reads from बन्धे up to तुड्-शि (in 160 ") on marg. — " D_1 तिडक् (for तुड-क्). — " Cd Cal. Ed_2 तोड् नाररे. D_3 Dv_2 तुड; D_4 तुड् (for तुड्ड). D_1 तुड्ड (for तुड्ड). D_5 D_6 D_7 D_8 D_8

160. D_3 reads up to तुड्-शि on marg. — ") D_1 तुड्ड; D_2 तुड्ड; T तुड (for तुड्ड). D_5 B Cd Cal. Ed. तुडिङ् (for तुड्-ि). Cd: द्वी पश्चमस्विर्णा। पूर्वस्य ऋदतुबन्धसाफल्यार्थमिकारः परस्यैव, तद्वयवधानात् ङकारोऽपि तथा।...वथः पूर्वधातुपक्षे दिधाकरणमिति गीविन्दमष्टः...शेषधातुपक्षे वधो निपीडनमिति रमानाथः॥ — ") D_2 हुङ् तुङ्; $D_{3.4}$ Dv_1 BT Cd.r Cal. Ed. दुङ्हुङ् (for दुङ्-हुङ्क). Cv (as in Dv_1): दोडति। शि, हुडति॥ (as in Dv_2) शि, दुडति अदुडीत्। हुडति अदुडीत्। Cd.r: द्वी रेफयुवन्ती।

नइ-क अंशे, पिड-क् गत्यां, पडू-पिडि-क् संहतीं, पिडि-क्। तत्र, पीड्-क् बाधगाहे, पुडि मर्दें, पुड-श्र मुदि॥ १६१॥ शि-बुडुत्सर्गसंवृत्योर् , मिड-क् बाचि, मिड-क् शिवे। भुइ-शि संवृतिसंहत्योर् , मुडि-ङ स्याद् भृती वृती ॥ १६२॥ मुडे-मेड् उन्मादे, मृइ-गश्र मोदे, मिड-क् च, कि-। मिड भूषे, मिड-ङ विभागे वेष्टे, मुडि च्छिदि॥ १६३॥ मर्दें, मुडि-ङ मग्ने, ऽथ यौडृ रौडृ तु टान्तवत्। रोडृ रौड्वल्, लइ विलासे, लइ-मोन्मन्यनजिह्न्योः॥ १६४॥ लइ-कोपसेवे, लइ-क वीप्से, लड-क मासने। ओ-लडि-क्युत्क्षेपणे, लुइ मन्थे, लुड-शि संवृती ॥ १६५॥ लडि-क् विभागे, वडि-ङ वेष्टे च, बीइ-यिं क्षिपि॥ १६६॥ लडि-क् विभागे, वडि-ङ वेष्टे च, बीइ-यिं क्षिपि॥ १६६॥ लड्जे, वाड्-ङ आधावे, बुइ-शि भुड्यर्थमज्जयोः। शाड्-क् श्रिषे, शौडृ गर्वे, शिड-क् संघरजोः, स्थुड॥ १६०॥ शाड्-क् श्रिषे, शौडृ गर्वे, शिड-क् संघरजोः, स्थुड॥ १६०॥

(Cr only: पुनःपाठात्पूर्वस्य न कुटादित्वम् ।) होडिति...शि, द्वुडिति, अंदुडीत्। एतौ कश्चिन्न सन्यते (Cr केचिदिमी नेच्छिति)॥ -d) $D_{2\cdot 4}$ शीर्षे.

162. D_4 om. up to मिंड-ङ् (cf. v. l. 161). -a) D_3 D_7 (Comm. as in text) शिन्नुड . D_2 संपृत्योर्; D_7 -संहत्योर्; T -संहत्योर् (corrupt) (for -संन्त्योर्). -b) Cd.r: मिंडक् शिवे। शिवं कल्याणिकया वेदेष्वेव। प्रतारणे प्रसिद्धोऽयम् ॥ -b) D_{1-2} D_7 संस्ति-; D_5 om.; T संह्ति- (for संन्ति-). D_5 -संन्त्योर् (for संह o). -a) D_3 खुडिङ. D_3 नृतौ; T ध्तौ (for सृतौ). D_2 धृतौ; D_3 सृतौ (for नृतौ).

163. a) D_{3} मलेडमेइसेड्स, D_{4} सेडमलेड्-मेड्. $-^{b}$) B क (for कि-). $-^{d}$) Cd(quoted by Cr as a view of कश्चित्): छेद इह लोमच्छेद एव। मुण्डति मुण्डं नापितः, लोमरहितं करोतीत्यर्थः।

164. b) Dv₁ BT यौड (for यौड़). — d) D₅Dv₂ T [उ]न्मथन-. D₃₋₄Dv₂ T -जिह्मयोः; Dv₁ B-जैह्मययोः (for -जिह्नयोः).

165. ab) D_3 लडक क् ज्ञाप्से; D_5 Dv_2 Cd.r Cal. Ed. लडक क् विपसे; Dv_1 लडक किपसे (for $^{\circ}$ क्क् विपसे). BT लड्कोपसेवने लड्क ह (for a). D_5 B Cd Cal. Ed. मापणे; Cr (gloss: मापः कथनं) मापे (submetric) (for भासने).

166. ") D_3 তীছ্লাভূ. — ") D_4 বিভিন্ন (for বভি-ভ).

167. ') D₄ शोंड़ (for शोड़). — ^d) Cal. Ed., হ্যুড (for হয়ুড). स्फुड्-शि वृत्यां, स्फुडि-ड् फुछे, स्फुडि-क् नर्मणि, हुड्-शि तु। मग्ने, हुडि-ड् च संघे, हुड्-हूड्-हूड-हुड्-ड् गतौ॥ १६८॥ हौड-ह्रौड्-ड् च, हिडिड होड्-ड्डिपे, ड-हेड् च। अनादरे, हेड्-म वेष्टे, डान्ताः षट्सप्ततिर्मताः॥ १६९॥

ढुन्ढान्वेषण इत्येको ढकारान्तः प्रकीर्तितः ॥ १७० ॥

अण् रवे, ऽण्-ड्य प्राण, ऋण्-व् गतौ, ओण्प्रपसारणे।
कण् आर्तस्वरे, कण्-म गतौ, कण्-क निमीलने॥ १७१॥
कुण्-शोपकरणे, क्वण् च शब्दे, कूण-क्ड संकुचि।
क्षण-क्षिण्-दुव् वघे, घण्-घृण्-दुव् दीप्तौ, घृण-घिण्-घुणि-इ॥१७२॥
प्रहणे, घुण्-ड घुण-श घूर्ण-अश् अमणे, चण।
शब्दे, चण्-मि गतौ हिंसे, चण्-म दाने, शि-चुण् छिदि॥ १७३॥
चूर्ण-क् पेषे, चूण-त्ण-क् संकोचे, क्-त्ण्-ड पूरणे।
तुण्-दुव् भक्षे, तुण-रू जैक्ष्ये, दुण-श जैह्रये वघे गतौ॥ १७४॥

169. ") D_3 होड (for होड़ . — b) $D_4 Dv_1$ - इंड्रुड्ड पि (for होड़-डूपि). $D_{1\cdot 2}$ अनादरे (for इ-इंड्रुड प). — c) $D_{1\cdot 2}$ हेड्रुड प (for अनादरे). T होड्स; $Cal.\ Ed._1$ हेड्रु (for हेड्-म). — $After\ 169$, $D_3 Dv_2$ ins. इति डांता; $D_5 B$ डांतवर्गै:.

170. $D_{1:2:4}T$ om. 170; Dv_1 reads it on marg. $sec.\ m.\ -\alpha$) Dv_1 इत्येके. Cd: हुण्डान्वेषणे । ढाद्यन्तो नोपधः, ढयोगा-मूर्धन्यस्तेन यगादौ तक्षेषे ढुळ्यत इत्यादि । ढुण्डित धनं छोकः ॥ Cr: मूर्धन्यवर्गचतुर्थाद्यन्तः, ढयोगा-मूर्धन्यस्तेन कर्मणि 'ढुळ्यते रामचन्द्रेण जानकी विधिन प्रमुः (१)'। 'राधा ढुण्डित माधवम् ।' धातुप्रदीपमनोरमादौ अस्थादर्शना-

ह्रौकिकत्वमवगन्तन्यम् ॥ — b) D_5 D_{V_1} ढकारः परिकीर्तितः.

171. Before 171, Dv2 ins. অথ ণাবা:. — ") BCd.r Cal. Ed. [s] দ্ বস্থ (for sদ্ভ্য). D_{3°8} Dv₁BT Cd.r Cal. Ed. হল্বুস্. — ") D₁B কলু (for কলু).

172. ^b) D₄ क्वणक्क; D₅ कुणवङ; Cd Cal. Ed. कूण् कङ (for कूण-कङ). Cd: षष्ठस्वरी।...पञ्चमस्वरीत्येके॥

173. a) D_s om. घुण् \approx . D_s (before alteration as in text). घुणिश (for घुण-रा). Cd: अत्र आन्तीर्मध्यमः कुटादी पठ्यते तद्ध्यमन्येषामसंमतत्वात्, तथात्वे परस्थितानुबन्धस्य पूर्वेण संबन्धापत्तेश्च ॥ $-^b$) D_v B Cal. Ed. घूणेंञ्श. $-^c$) D_t चण्म.

174. b) D₅Dv₁B त्एक्ट (for ক্র্পু-ভ). — b) D₁₋₂T রুণহা; D₃₋₄ স্থাম;
D₅Dv₂B Cd.r Cal. Ed. বুখ্য (for
র্প-হা). D₁ জৈৱ. — d) D₄T হলহা; Dv₂

^{168.} a) D_1 सफडिङ् (for स्फुडि-ङ्). $-^b$) Cd.r: स्फुडिङ् नर्मणि।...अयमाद्य-स्वरीति कातन्त्राद्याः (Cr केचित्)। पञ्चमस्वर-युक्तोऽनार्ष इति गोविन्दमञ्चः। $-^d$) $D_{3^{\circ}5}$ हुड हुङ् (for हुड-हुङ् (

धण ध्यण घ्रण ध्याने, पण-क् व्यवहृती स्तुती ।
पिणृ प्रेषे गती श्लेषे, पुण-श् धर्मे, पुण-श् तृपि ॥ १७५ ॥
पूण-क् संघाते, फण-ण् निःस्नेहने, फण-मिण् गती ।
बण् अण् अण् शब्द, ऋ-मण् च, भूण-क्डाशाविशङ्कयोः ॥ १७६ ॥
मण् क्जे, श्-मुण् प्रतिज्ञाने, मृण्-श हिंसे, रण-म् गती ।
रण् अण् रुत्यू-वण् च, षृण्-दुव् भक्षे, वेणृ-व् निशामने ॥ १७७ ॥
वादित्रादानगमनज्ञानचिन्तासु, वर्ण-अ ।
वर्णे, शोणृ गतेऽस्मिन्, शण्-अण्-म दाने, अण-क् तथा ।
अोण-श्लोणृ तु संघाते, णान्ताः पश्चाशदीरिताः ॥ १७८ ॥

अत् सातत्यगते, ऽतीति बन्धे, ऋत् स्पर्धनैज्ययोः । घृणागत्योः, कृत-ध् नेष्टे, कृत-रूप च्छिदि, कृत-क ॥ १७९॥ संशब्दे, कित् संशयेच्छावासारोग्ये, र्छि-कित् मतौ । चते-व् याचे, चिती ज्ञाने, चित्-डक् च, चिति-कि स्पृतौ ॥१८०॥ चृत्-कि संदीपने, चृत्-श हिंसे प्रन्थे, चुत-च्युतिर् । क्षरे, ज्युत-जुत्-ड बुत्यां, जुतिर् चाथ बुत्ल्ट-क्डिपि ॥ १८१॥

Cal. Ed. दुण्श (for दुण-श्र). D₁T जैहो. B गतौ वधे (by transp.); T वदे गतौ.

175. °) D_s B Cd.r Cal. Ed. पे (D_s [before alteration] पि)ण पेषे.

176. ab) D_5 B Cd.r Cal. Ed. फणण निस्नेहे. D_4Dv_1T निस्नेहने (for निःस्ने°). — c) $D_{2\cdot 4\cdot 5}$ Dv_1 B Cd.r Cal. Ed. जण् जण् (by transp.). — d) Cal. Ed. भूणकड्ढारा-.

178. ^e) Dv₂ श्लोणश्लोणश्लोण (hypermetric); T शोणश्लोण. — After 178, D₂Dv₂ ins. इति णांताः; D₅B णांतवर्गः,

179. a) sतीति = Sति इति ($Cv: \xi I$ इन्खते।). But Cd (against $K \xi$): शेषो दीर्घादिः।...ईन्खते॥ -e0 D_1 इनितम् (sic); D_5BCd Cal. Ed. इतीम् (for इत-म्). -d0 D_3 (before alteration as in text). $_5B$ Cd Cal. Ed. इतीम्ए; Dv_1 इत्तम् (for इत-२ए). Cd: कृतक। ...कीतीदशस्य नित्यत्वेऽपि कृतपाटः कीर्तादेशस्य क्विच्द् व्यभिचारस्यनार्थः। तेन अचीकृतदित्यादि सिद्दम्॥

180. ") $D_{1.2}T$ संशयेक्षा-. — ") D_5B चित्कङ्. Cal. Ed. चित(Cal. Ed. 1 ती)- कङ् च चितिक् स्मृती.

181. ') T Cd Cal. Ed करणे जुत्ज्यु-(T ज्युत्ज ज़्रह थुत्यां. — ') D_BB 'Cd Cal. Ed. ज्युतिर्. वृत्य नर्ते, पत्-यङ्को, पल्छ-ज् गत्यां च, पुस्त-क । वन्दे, बुस्त-क् च नाद्ययाद्योर् , मुस्त-क संहतो ॥ १८२ ॥ यत्-क खेदोपस्करयोर् , निरः प्रत्यपंणे, यती-ङ् । यत्ने, युत्-ङ दीतौ, वृत्-क च, वृत्-ङुब्ल्ट वर्तने ॥ १८३ ॥ वृत्-वावृत्-युङ संभक्तौ वरणे, वस्त-ङक् वधे । ल्ट-श्विता-ङ् शौक्त्ये, श्वत्-श्युतिर् स्यात् क्षरे, शस्त-पस्ति-लुर् । स्वप्ने, ष्वर्त स्वर्त गत्यां तङ्के, तालिंशदेकतः ॥ १८४ ॥ क्वथे-ज् निष्पचने, ऋथ्-क प्रतिहर्षे, ऽथ कि-क्रथ । क्रथ्-म कथ्-म कथ्-म कथ्-म वघे, कुथि क्लेशे च, कुथ्-य तु ॥ १८५ ॥ पृतित्वे, कत्य-ङ श्लाघे, कुन्य-कुन्य-म् श्लिषि क्लिशि । प्रिथ-ङ् लैङ्ये, प्रन्य-किंग दर्भे, नाथ्-ङ् दवाशिषोः ॥ १८६ ॥ ऐश्येऽर्थने, पुथ्-य हिंसे, पुथि कुन्थे, पुथ-क् विषि । पथे-ज् गत्यां, पिथ-क च, प्रोय्-व् पर्यापणे, पृथ-क् ॥ १८० ॥

वस्त-ङक् वध लुश्चिताङ् । शोक्ल्ये श्वुतश्च्युतिर्तुं स्यात्क्षरणे शस्तपस्ति-

त्तषस्ति-छुर्।

[($L_{\cdot 2}$) T श्च्युत (for श्चुत). D_4 श्च्युतिर्छ; T श्च्युतिर्यु (for श्च्युतिर्यु).] - θ) D_5 स्वर्त (for रूवते). D_5 Cd Cal. Ed. (with other schools) स्वतंक्र (for स्वते). D_2 गत्यांतके. — After 184, D_3 Dv_2 ins. इति तांताः; D_5 B तांतवर्गः.

185. Before 185, Dv_2 ins. अथ थांता:. — 6) $D_{3^{15}}$ B Cd Cal. Ed. ऋथ क्ळथ (D_3 [after alteration] $^\circ$ ध्म) (for ऋथ्म क्ळथ्म).

186. cd) D, जैहो. Cd: 'प्रन्थिसुद्-प्रथितुं हृदयेशे' (Sisupālavadha X 63) इति माध्यप्रयोगिश्चन्यः। — D, श्रृष्ट्, D₂ नाथह्, Dv,T नाधृह् (for नाथृन्ह्). D₅B Cd Cal. Ed. प्रथिह् जैहरे (D₅°हो) प्रथ् किंग् (Cal. Ed. ग्रंथ्कि) दर्भे णाथनाथृह् द्वाशिषोः.

187. a) D, om. पुथ-य. — b) Cd: पुथि...अन्तास्थापथमादिरयमित्येके। — T

^{182.} $^{\circ}$) $D_{2.8}Dv_1B$ Cd CaI. Ed. बंधे; Dv_2 बंदे (for बन्दे). Cf. Ks: पुस्त बुस्त आदरानादरयो: (P. Dh. X 52)।... पुस्त बन्दन इति चन्द्रः॥

^{183.} a) Cd: खेद इह ताडनम्। -a) D₄ युत्लुङ.

^{184.} ab) All other schools give वरणे (Candra वर्तने) only, संभक्ती being Vopadeva's own addition. - B Cd Cal. Ed. 2 वस्तकङ. — c) Metrically irregular. D, शौक्ले. D, च्युत् श्च्युतिर तु (hypermetric); D₅ श्च्युतिर; B श्चत्-श्च्युतिर (hypermetric); Cal. Ed., श्च्युत्श्च्युतिर् (for श्चुत्-श्र्युतिर्). -d) B om. स्यात; Dv1 reads it on marg. Cd: श्वुत्श्च्युतिर्...द्वी तालव्यवगांद्ययुक्त-तालव्यादी शेषोऽन्तःस्थादियुक्तश्च।...किं तु द्यौ दन्त्यादी इति घातुपदीपक्रमदीश्वरी।... 'निश्च्योतन्ते सुननु कबरीबिन्दवो यावदेते' इति मालत्यां (VIII 2) गणकृतानित्यत्वात् ॥ -d) Dv, 好动, - For 184 bed, David T subst.:

प्रक्षेपे, प्रथ्-क च, प्रथ्-मष्ट् च ख्याती, मिथृ-ल वघे। मेधायां, ज्-मेथृ सङ्गे च, मन्य कुन्थे, ग-मन्य च॥ १८८॥ गाहे, ज्-मथे च, मथ्-माथ-छिथ कुन्थे, व्यथ-षडः। दुःखे चाले भये, वेय-विथृ-ड् याचे, श्रय-म् वघे॥ १८९॥ श्रन्थ्-िक दर्भे वघे, श्रन्थ-ग् मोक्षे प्रतिहृषि, श्रथ-क्। यत्ने प्रतिहृषि, श्रथ्-िक बन्धे मोक्षे वघे, श्रथि-ड्। शैथिल्ये, ८मी थकारान्ता अष्टाविंशतिरीरिताः॥ १९०॥

अद्-लो भक्षे, ऽिद बन्धे, ऽर्द यातनागितयाचने।
अर्द-ल वधे, ऽर्द-क् च, इिद परमैश्वर्य, उन्द-धी॥ १९१॥
क्रेदे, ऊर्द-इ मितिक्रीडास्वादे, क्रिद तु रोदने।
आहाने, ऽथ क्रद-प्मङ् च वैक्रव्यविकललयोः॥ १९२॥
विलो लगे तो, आकन्द-क् शब्दसातत्य, ल-क्षित्रदा-।
ङिजि मोक्षे स्नेह, इर्-क्षिद्-या चाजि-क्षित्रद क्जने॥ १९३॥
क्रिदि क्रिदि-इ रुदि, क्रिद्-यूइर् क्रेदे, ज्यौ-क्षुदिर् क्षुदि।
कुर्द-कूर्द-इ गुदक्रीडे क्रीडे, कर्द् कुरिसते रवे॥ १९४॥

क्लेशे (for कुन्थे). — ^d) D₃ पोषृञ्; D₅ पोषृ; Dv, T पोषृञ्; B पोषृङ् (for पोषृ-ज्) D₁ पथक्.

188. a) Cal. Ed. क्षेपे पथक् च प्रथमण्. — b) Cal. Ed. ड (for षङ्). D₅B (*inf. lin.*) मिथुङ्. — c) T om. ज्; B reads it *inf. lin.* — Cal. Ed मेथुञ्.

189. ") D₅ मथ्मिथ; Cal. Ed. मथमथ् (for मथ्-माथ). — ") Dv₁ वेघ (for वेथ). — ") Dv₁ वेघ (for वेथ). — ") Dv₁ विधृञ्; T विधृङ् (for विधृ-ङ्). D₅Dv₂B Cd Cal. Ed. अथम् (for अथ-म्). Cd: अथम्...एतदाद्याः सर्वे थान्ता रेफयुक्तताळव्याद्याः।

190. ') D_s श्रंथ्कि. — d) D_{v_1} बंघमोंके. — After 190, D_s D_{v_2} ins. इति यांताः; $D_s B$ यांतवर्गः.

191. Before 191, Dv₁ ins. अथ दाता:, D₄ om. 191^{ab}. — ^a) Cd: अद्लै...ल, अति ।...गणकृतमनिस्यमिति न्यायात् शपः स्थितौ अदतीस्यपीति वरस्तिः ॥ — ⁶) Cd: अर्देश् वधे।...अयमासमनेपदी-रयन्ये। अर्देकु च।...अयमासमनेपदीस्यन्ये॥

192. ^a) T क्लेश (for क्लेरे). D_{3' B}B Cd Cal. Ed. उर्दङ्. Cd: हस्तादी रेफमध्य: । दीर्घस्य नित्यत्वाद् दीर्घोदिरिति कश्चित्॥ — Dv₁ मित- (for मिति-).

193. a) Cv; तो कलदि-कलद्ष्मको, विलो लकाररहितोलरा लस्थाने रो ययोस्ती ॥ -b) D_1 राज्दे (for राज्द-). -a) D_2 या च लि; D_5 याचे लि; C_8 1. $E_{1,1}$ याच्जायां (for या चाजि). D_{1} दिवदि (for दिवद). B या चादिवदिल कूजने. C_8 1: मूर्धन्यवर्गतृती-यान्तोऽयमित्थेके।

194. ") D₈BCd Cal. Ed. क्लद् क्लिदिश् बदि क्लिब्. Cv: त्रिता सिदे क्टिक्ताः पाठोऽकर्त्रमित्रायार्थः। — ') D₈ खद स्थेर्पे बघे, खाद मक्षणे, खुर्द-ख्र्द-ङ ।

क्रीडायां, खर्द दशने, खिद्-ङथ्यो दैन्यके, श्-खिदौ-ए ॥ १९५ ॥

परिघाते दवे, गर्द्-िक रवे, गुर्द-क् निकेतने ।

गुर्द-क् च क्र्रें, तो दीधौं, गद् भाषे, गुद्-ङ खेळने ॥ १९६ ॥

चदे-व् याचे, चिद ह्रादे दीप्तों, चुद्-क नुदि, च्छिदिर्-।

धोव् छेदे, छृद्-िक संदीपे, छृदु-व्धिर् देवने विषि ॥ १९७ ॥

छर्द-क् च वमने, छद्-िकल् संवृतों, स मिदूर्जने ।

णर्द शब्दे, णद च्छिधेक्तों, णद-क् भासि, जौ-णुद-श्र ॥ १९८ ॥

प्रेरणे, णेद्-णिद-ज संनिधों, णिदि च कुत्सने ।

तर्द हिंसे, तृदु-व्धिर् नादरे च, तुद-जौश् व्यथे ॥ १९९ ॥

प्रदि चेष्टे, दद-क् दाने धृतों, दु-निद संवृधि ।

नर्द शब्दे, पर्द्-ङपानोत्सरें, पद्-यौक् गती, पद ॥ २०० ॥

बद स्थेरें, बिदि लंशे, बुद्-बुन्दिर्-जु निशामने ।

भिद-क् शुभे, भिद-ङ मुल्पीत्योश्च, व्यो-भिदिर् भिदि ॥ २०१ ॥

(by alteration) उदकी (for गुद् °). D₅BCd Cal. Ed. कुर्दकुर्द की डाया. — d) D_{3 5} Dv₂BCd Cal. Ed. कर्द स्याद; D₄Dv₁T कर्द (submetric) (for की डे कर्द्).

195. b) D_1 खूर्द (submetric); Dv_2 (Comm. as in text) क्र्रंड (for खूर्द-ड). $-^d$) D_2 Cal. Ed. खिदङ (for खिद्-ड). D_1 खरीप्.

196. a) The word दवे is effaced in D_5 . — BCd Cal. Ed. गर्द कि तु (for दवे, गर्द-कि). — a) D_5 दीघीं ती. Cd: ती पुर्दक्गुर्दकी। दीघीं दीघेवन्ती ॥ — a) Cd: 'सारङ्गं कतिचिक संजगदिरे' इति गणकृता-वित्यत्वात्। — D_4 लेखने (for खेलने).

197. D_4 damaged for 197^a — 199^b .
198. D_4 damaged. — ed) D_5 भाषि (for भासि). B णर्द शब्दे णद म्लिप्टोक्ती णद्द् दोप्ती णुद्दीशत्र.

199. D₄ damaged for 199^ab.
— ^a) B णिद्णेह्ज्. — ^c) D₁ om. ভিঘ্.
— ^d) B तुद्शजी.

200. a) Cd: त्रिंद चेष्टे ।...तुदि चेति दामोदरः। तुन्दं जठरम् ॥ — b) Cd: 'नन्दते च कुळं पुंसाम् ' इति गणकृतानित्यत्वात्। — cd) some MSS. पर्देङ्कुपानोत्सर्गे. Cal. Ed. नर्द शब्दे पर्देङ्कपानोत्सर्गे पद्यको गतौ.

201. a) Cal. Ed. पद् बद् (for बद). Cd: बिदि त्वंशे।...बिन्दुरिति शब्दस्य ब्युत्पत्त्यर्थमेवायं धातुर्भन्तव्यो न त्वस्यान्यत्र प्रयोग इति धातुपारायणम्॥ b) $D_{1\cdot 3}$ बुदिर्श्च (D_1 °र्ब) (for बुन्दिर्-स्तु). -a) D_4Dv_1 शिवे (for शुमे). B भदिङ् मोदे भीतौ च; Cal. Ed. भदिङ् मोदभीत्योश्च (for भदि-स्मुत्मी°).

मदि-ङ स्त्रपने जाड्ये मदे मोदे स्तुतौ गतौ ।
मदी-भिर्यजि हर्षे, स मिद् गर्वे ग्रूपने, मद-क्-॥ २०२ ॥
ङ-तृप्तियोगे, मद्-मण्ड क्षोदे, मिदि-मिद-क् स्तिहिं ।
इर्-मिद्-या ऌ-मिदा-जिङ् च, मिद्-मेद-ज् वधमेधयोः ॥ २०३ ॥
मुद-क् संसर्गे, जि-मुद्-ङ हर्षे, मृद्-ग क्षुदि, ॡिघर-।
रुद् रोदे, रद उत्पाटे, विद-ङ् नुत्यभिवादयोः ॥ २०४ ॥
वदै वाचि, वद-क् वाक्संदेशयोर्, वद-जङ्डिप ।
विद्-ङक् चेतनाख्यानवासवादे, विद्-ऌश्पण्णौ ॥ २०५ ॥
छामे, धौ-विद्-ङ मीमांसे, विद्-यौङ् भावे, विद-ॡ मतौ ।
शाब्द-क् शब्दकृतौ, सोपसर्गस्वाविष्कृतौ मतः ॥ २०६ ॥
श्विदि-ङ् शौक्ल्ये, ऽथ शद्-ऌजौ शाते, आङः पदौ गतौ ।
आङः पद-क् च, पद्-ऌजौश्र विषादे शरणे गतौ ॥ २०७ ॥

oldest MSS., वासवादे is adopted for the following reasons. Firstly, from the MSS. point of view, the reading न्यावसंवादे is found only in some Devanāgarī MSS. though they happen to be the oldest. -वासवादे on the other hand, is found besides in some D MSS. also in the B and the T MS. Secondly, वासवादे which represents two different meanings (some schools having given the one and some the other) is more in keeping with the eclectic spirit of the author.

207. ^b) D₅BCd Cal. Ed. शदी (for पदी). Cd: तालव्यादि: 1 — ^c) D₁ विक्रजी (for पद्-लुजीश्). — ^d) Cd: शरणं हिंसा.

^{202. &}lt;sup>d</sup>) BCd Cal. Ed. ग्लेपने. B इमदक्.

^{203.} a) B तृप्तियोगे मृद्मष्ड तु. b) D_1 मिदिकू (for मिद-कू).

^{204.} a) D_s मदक् (for मुद-क्). $-^c$) Cd C_{al} . Ed. उत्खाते; T उत्वाद (corrupt) (for उत्पाटे). D_s B इद रोदे रदो(B c g) त्खाते; D_{v_1} इदिर् रोदे रदुत्पाटे. $-^d$) T विदेश् स्तुसमिवादयोः.

^{205. &}quot;) B Cal. Ed. वाचि (for वाक्सं-). — b) B संदेशे (for -देशयोर्). Cal. Ed. संदेशे च वदञ्ङपि. Cd: वदञ्ङ... अयमात्मनेपदीत्यन्ये।— b) D_1 वेदमीष्ट्यान-; $D_{2\cdot 3}$ वेतनाख्यान-; $D_{2\cdot 3}$ वेतनाख्यान-). — d) $D_{1-3}D_{2\cdot 2}$ -वाक्संवादे (for एस). Cd: वादः स्थैर्यम्। Though the reading -वाक्संवादे is found in the कवि. 3

षूद- इ निरासे, षूद-क् लाश्रुतिहत्योश्च, ल्ट-ष्विदा- ।
शिक् मोहस्नेहमोक्षे, ल्रुओ-ष्विद्-याञ्चि स्विदि, ष्वद-क् ॥ २०८ ॥
स्वादे छदे, ष्वद-स्वर्द-स्वाद्-ङ प्रीतिलिहोः, स्पिद-इ ।
ईवस्त्रम्पे, स्खद्-मषङ् विदारे, स्यन्दू-डब्ल् सुतौ ॥ २०९ ॥
स्त्रन्दिरौ शोषणे गत्यां, स्कुदि-इडाप्लाव उद्धृतौ ।
उत्स्तुत्य गत्यां, ङ-हदौ म्वर्थे, ह्लादी-ङ मोदने ।
ह्लाद-इ च खन, इत्येते दान्ताः स्युनंत्रसप्तिः ॥ २१० ॥

इन्धी-जिधङ् बुती, ऋध्-यिनर् वृद्धी, डेघ च, क्षुष्ट-। यो क्षुघि, कुष्ट-यो कोपे, गृध्-य वेष्टे, गृध-ए रिष ॥ २११ ॥ गुध्-ड कीडे, गाध-ड तु प्रतिष्ठाप्रन्थयोर् , गृधिर् -। यु च लिप्से, गर्ध-क च, गन्ध-कड दुहि, णाध-ड ॥ २१२ ॥ नाथे, दध्-ड ददे, नाध-ड् नाथे, बन्धी-ग बन्ध-क। बध-क् बन्धे, बध-ड् निन्दे च, बुन्धिर्-जू निशामने ॥ २१३ ॥ बुन्ध-क् वघे, बुधी विज्ञापने, बुध्-योड वेदने । बुधिर्-जब् चाथ बाध-ड् विहती, मेध-ज मेथुवत् ॥ २१४ ॥

208. a) D_3 च (for तु). All MSS. and Cal. Ed. -श्रुंति- (as given above, not -स्रुंति-). Cd: आश्रुंतिरङ्गीकार: ।... रमानाथस्तु आस्त्रवण इति दन्त्यसकारं पिट्रवण स्द्यति मिद्रा भाण्डात्, क्रस्तीत्यर्थः इत्याद्द्य। $-^b$) D_5 BCd Cal. Ed. जिष्विदा (for ल्र-्बिदा) $-^c$) D_5 BCd Cal. Ed. हल्ल (for जिङ्). B मोक्षे स्तेहमोहे. $-^d$) D_3 िवदि (for स्विद). T स्वदक्.

210. D₁ om. 210^{ab} (cf. v. l. 209).

— ^b) D₅BCd. Cal. Ed. स्कदिङ् (for स्कुदि-ङ्). Cd: आध्यस्वरी। Dv₂ BT Cd Cal. Ed. आध्यस्वरी। Dv₂ BT Cd Cal. Ed. आध्यस्वरी। — ^e) D_{2.4-5}Dv ह्राद्ङ. — After 210, D₅ B ins. दांतवगी:; Dv₂ इति दांता:.

211. Before 211, Dv_2 ins. अथ धांताः. — ab) B इन्धीङ्घितः. Cd Cal. Ed. ऋध्यु (for ऋध्-य). Cd: ऋध्यतिर्ध्दे । ...क्वचित् तृप्तीं चायम् । 'सोऽहं प्राग्मवतैव भूतजननीमृम्नोमि' (Mālatīmādhava I 29) इति मवभूतिः। अन्तर्भूतञ्यर्थत्वादिदं सिद्धमिति केचित्॥

213. b) Cd: 'वस्त्रान्तं राठ मुख मुख राप्यै: किं भूतं निर्वेन्थसे' इत्यपपाठः निर्वेथ्यते इति पाठ्यमिति रमानाथः। वस्तुतस्तु गणकृता-नित्यत्वात् जेरमावे आत्मनेपदे च साच्यम्॥

214. a) D_{1.4} BT बुधक् (for बुन्ध-क्). D_{4.5} BCd Cal. Ed. बंधे (for वंधे). मृषु-ज क्लिदि, युध्-योड युद्धे, रध्-यूल हिंसने। पाके, उनी रुध्-ख्यो कामे, रुधिर्-धोजिज आवृती ॥ २१५ ॥ राध्-त्यो सिद्धो, वध हती, व्यध्-यो ताडे, विध-स् विधी। वृध-क् दीप्तो, वृधु-क्लल वृद्धो, वाध-क बाधवत्॥ २१६ ॥ वर्ध-क् पूर्तिच्छिदोः, ग्रुन्ध-क् ग्रुद्धो, ग्रुन्ध-व् च, गृध्-व्लडु। पर्दे, गृधु-व क्लेदने, ल-ग्रुध्-यो शोचे, विध् शिवे॥ २१७॥ शास्त्रे, विध् विधु गत्यामु-विध्-यो वाधो-त्य साध्-यनौ। सिद्धौ, स्पर्ध-ङ संघर्षे, सप्त विंशच धान्तिमाः॥ २१८॥

अन-ष्छ प्राणने, ऽन्-यङ् च, कनी-ञि श्रीगतिष्ठतौ । खनु-न् विदारे, चन् शब्दे, चन्-म हिंसे, जुन-श् गतौ ॥ २१९ ॥ जनी-म्यङ जनौ, जन्-मिल्ट् च, तन्-दुञ विस्तृतौ । तनु-क्युपहृती श्रद्धाघाते श्रद्धोपकारयोः ॥ २२० ॥

च्छिद्रकरणेऽप्ययम् । 'वे।धितच्छिद्रितौ विद्धे ' इत्यमरः (III 99).

217. ab) D, om. (hapl.). शुन्ध-क् शुद्धौ.

218. ") Dv_1 om. $rac{-b}$) Dv_2 षाध्यौन (for षाधौन्य). - ") D_5BCd संहषें (for "अषें). - After 218, D_5B ins. धांतवगीः; Dv_2 इति धांताः.

219. Before 219, Dv₂ ins. अथ नांताः. — ^a) D₄ अनुघ्छ. T प्रीणने. — ^b) D₅ जिक्कनी (for कनी-जि). D₅B Cd Cal. Ed. पीं- (for श्री-). Cd: पी पीतिः। — ^d) T गदी (for गती).

220. ab) ab ab

^{215.} 6) $D_{2.5}Dv_{2}$ [S]ਜੇ; $D_{4}Dv_{1}$ [S]ਜੁ-(for sਜੈ।. — d) D_{5} BT Cd Cal. Ed. ਵਿਖਬੈਂ ਕਿਕ.

^{216. &}quot;) Cd: सिद्धिरिह स्वादिपक्षे निष्पादना, दिवादिपक्षे निष्पत्तिः। - Cv.d: वध हतौ। वधति ॥ It is worth noting that Panini does not give all as an independent root but merely states (2.4.42-44) that वध substitutes हन् in the lun (Aorist) and the āśīrlin. But since verbal forms like वधेयम्, वधेत्, वध्यते, वधयति etc. (besides a number of derivatives) are found to occur beyond the above mentioned sphere Vopadeva is justified in laying down वध् as an independent root. Cf. "वधिः प्रकृत्यन्तरं व्यञ्जनान्तोऽस्ति ... भक्षकश्चेत्र विद्येत वधकोऽपि न विद्यते ' इति हि प्रयोगों दृश्यते " (P. 7.3.35 Kāś.)। — b) Cd: विधश विधी ।...अनेकार्थत्वा-

उपसर्गीद् दैर्च्यके, दान्-ञार्जवे छिदि, मि-ध्वन । धन् रवे, र्-धन्-छि धान्ये, पन्-ङोडे, बन्-छदु याचने ॥ २२१ ॥ मान्-छ् विचारे, मान्-कि चार्चे, मन् च, मन्-छक् च गर्वके । मनु-द् बोधे, मन्-योङ् च, वन संभिक्तशब्दयोः ॥ २२२ ॥ बनु-म व्यापृतो, वन्-दु याचे, वन्-कि तन्-किवत् । शान-व् तेजे, ग्रुन-श् गत्यां, षन् संभक्तो तु, षन्-दु ॥ २२३ ॥ दाने, धन-स्तन्-मि शब्दे, स्वन-ण् च, ण्-स्वन्-मि तंसने । इन्-छौ गतौ वधे, ऽघण्दिण्णान्ताश्चेत्यष्टविंशतिः ॥ २२४ ॥

222. a) D_{1} मान् (for मान्-ङ्). D_{1} चाघें (for चाचें). $-^{b}$) Cd Cal. Ed. मन्कङ् (for मन्-ङङ्). $-^{c}$) D_{5} BCd Cal. Ed. मन्दङ् (for मनु-ङ्). D_{4-5} मन्योङ्.

223. ab) Cd: व्याप्रतिव्यापारः। अयं तु कम्मेवत् क्रियामात्र इत्यन्ये॥ — Cd वन्दङ् (for वन्-दुङ्). D₃₋₄ वन्दुङ् याचे वनिक (for वन्-दुङ् याचे वन्-कि).

224. ab) B तंषणे (for तंसने) D_sCd Cal. Ed. दाने छन् स्तन्मि शब्दे स्वन्ण च णस्वन्मि (D_s स्वन्म्णि) तंसने. — Cv: तंसनं भूषा॥ Cd: तंसने ।...शब्दे इत्यनुवर्तते। तंसने भूषणे कर्तिर [सिति] शब्दे ऽथें, भूषणकर्तृक-शब्देऽयमित्यर्थः॥ — ') Cd: इन् लौ गतौ वधे। ल, इन्ति।...गणकृतमनित्यमिति न्यायात् कदाचिच्छपः स्थितौ हनतीत्यपीति वरस्विः। तेन 'सर्वा एवाइनत् पृथक्' इत्यादि साधु। उद्धति विना भाषायां गतौ नास्य प्रयोगः। उद्धतो 'अप्रेसरैर्वाजिभिसद्धतानि' इति रघौ (cf. VI 33) उद्धतानि ऊर्ष्वं गतानीत्यर्थः॥ (It may be noted that the current reading for उद्धतानि is उद्धितानि.)

All the schools give गति as one of the meanings of \(\shan \) but its use in this sense has not been found in the actual Moreover rhetoricians have positively condemned such Cf. 'तुल्यार्थत्वेडिप हि ब्रुयात् को हर्नित गतिवाचिनम्' (Bhāmahālamkāra VI 24) and ' कुजं हन्ति कुशोदरी। अत्र हन्तीति गमनार्थे पठितमपि न तत्र (Sāhitvadarpana VII). Yudhisthira Mīmāmsaka (Samskrit Vyākaraņa Sāstra Kā Itihās, P. 39), however, states that in the dialect of the Hissar district the root han is still found to be used in this sense in expressions like hathe hanse. — a) $D_{\mathbf{z}}BCd$ नांताश् (for णान्ताश्). अघण्दिण्णान्ताश्च। घण्वर्जिता [दित:] दकारेतो ये णान्तास्ते च नान्ता ज्ञेयाः। What is meant is that all the roots ending in n, except ghan, which are above stated as belonging to the tan-class (marked with the letter d) are also to be regarded as ending in n. - After 224, D.B ins, नांतवर्गः ; Dv2 इति नांताः.

^{221.} a) BCd Cal. Ed. दैर्घके. — b)
D4 Dv2 धर्मिल; T धन्लि (for र्-धन्-लि).
— d) Dv2 om. कोड बन-.

आप्ल-नौकि व्यापने, क्षिप्-शञौ क्षिप्-यौ नुदि, क्षपि-कृ। शक्तौ, कुप-क् युतौ, कुप्-यहर् कोपे, कुपि-कि स्तृतौ ॥ २२५ ॥ क्रप-ष्मङ कृपायां, ङ-केपृ गत्यां, कपि-ङ्ङपि। चाले, कृप्-िक युतौ चिन्ते, कृप्-ङब्ल च कल्पने ॥ २२६॥ गुपू रक्षे, गुप-क् भासि, गुप्-ङ गोपनकुत्सयोः। गुप्-यइर् व्याकुळत्वे, ङ-ग्लेपृ दैन्ये, ङ-गेपृ च ॥ २२७ ॥ केपृवच् , चप-क्म कल्के, चप् सान्त्वे, चुप शनैर्गतौ । चुलुम्प् लोपे, लिपि-क् सपें, लुप्-शो स्पर्शे, ज्ञप-कम तु ॥ २२८ ॥ ज्ञसौ, जप हृदुच्चारे, जल्प् च वाचि, टिप-क् नुदि। डिप्-शिक्यइर् च, डिपि-डिप्-डप्-डपि-क्डन संहतौ ॥ २२९॥ तप्-ङञ् दाहे, तप-क च, तपो तप्-योङ् दवैश्ययोः। त्रपू-ष्मिङ हियि, तिप-ऊऋङ श्च्युति, तेपृ-ङ ॥ २३०॥ कम्पे च, तृप्-िक संदीपे, तृप्-न च प्रीणने, ञिल्ट-। तृप्-यू च, तृप-पश्र च, त्रुप् तुप् वघे, तुप्-पश क्विशि ॥ २३१ ॥ वधे, तुपि-क् लर्दने, प्राक्चतुष्को नोपधो न पित्। दीपी-ङगऋ दीपने, जि-दप्-यूइर् हर्षगर्वयोः ॥ २३२ ॥

225. Before 225, Dv₂ ins. अथ पांताः. — ") Cd: 'स्वराज्यं प्राप्यस्ते भवान' इति गणकृतानित्यत्वात्। — " d') Cd: कुप्यइर् कोपे। कोपो नेत्रले[हित्यादिहेतुश्चित्तविकारः। ... 'कदाचित् कुप्यते माता नोदरस्था हरीतकी' इति तु कुप्यतीति कुप्, सा इवाचरतीति ङ्घे साध्यम्॥ — Dv₁ स्मृतौ (for स्तृतौ).

226. a) D_{1.5}Dv₂ T कृष्णह. — b) Cd Cal. Ed. चित्रे (for चिन्ते).

227. ^a) D₄ damaged; D₅ भाषि (for भाषि). — ^b) D_{2·5} B Cd Cal. Ed. पुपङ्; D₄ damaged. — ^{cd}) D₁ om. (hapl.) इ-क्छेष्ट दैन्ये.

228. ab) T चपिक्स (for चप-क्स). D_4 चुप् (for चप्). D_5Dv_2B Cd Cal. Ed. केप्टबच्च (D_5 o पृ तु च)पक्स करके चप् सांत्वे चुप् शर्नर्गतो. — d) T ज्ञपक्सि.

229. a) $D_{1\cdot 2}$ जल्प (D_{1} °ल्पु) (for जल्प् च). — cd) D_{1} डिपडिप् (for डिपि-

डिप्). Cd: एते आत्मनेपदिन एवेत्यन्ये ।

230. a) Cd: तप्ङ्ज् दाहे।...अयमात्मनेपदीत्यन्ये। तपक च ।...अयमात्मनेपदीत्यन्ये। $-^{cd}$) D_{5} त्रपूक्षमें; Cal. Ed. °षिमङ् D_{1} तिपऋङ्; D_{5} त्रिपऋङ्; B त्रपूङ् (for तिप-ऊऋङ). $D_{3}Dv_{2}$ T च्युति; $D_{5}Dv_{1}B$ Cal. Ed. श्चुति (for श्च्युति).

231. ^d) D₁ तृप् वधे. Dv₂ क्लिदि (for क्लिशि). D₁-3 तुप्पग्र क्लिशि.

232. वि) Cv: प्राक् चतुष्को नोपधो न पित्। तुपिकः प्राक् यश्चतुष्कः स नकारोपधोऽ- पिच ज्ञेयः ॥ Cd: तुपिकः पूर्वे चत्वारो ये धात- वस्ते नकारोपधा भूखा पकारेतो न स्युरिस्पर्यः। यथा, तृन्पश प्रीणने, ज्ञुन्प तुन्प वधा, तुन्पश प्रीणने, ज्ञुन्प तुन्प वधा, तुन्पश प्रीणने, जुन्प तुन्पश क्रियति। तृन्पश तुन्पति, तुन्पति। श्र, तुपति। तुन्पश तुन्पश क्रियति। श्र, तुपति। तुन्पति तुपतीति रूप- इयसिद्धौ तुन्प वधे इत्यस्य भ्वादौ पाठस्तु वेदे शबन्तस्य शान्तस्य चोष्वारणभेदार्थः॥

ऋफ-रा दानश्चाघनिन्दाहिंसाजो, प्-गुफ-गुन्फ-रा। प्रन्थे, प्-दफ्-दन्फ-रा क्लेरो, रिफ्-रार्फे, रिफ-परा ववे। रिफ रफ् वर्फ गत्यां च, तृष्पोष्टी, दशपश्च फाः॥ २३८॥

233. b) D_1 बोधने (for बा°). D_5 BCd Cal. Ed. हंप (for दम्प). B Cal. Ed. हिंप बहु; T दिंप बहु. $-^c$) D_4 D v_1 वह संघाते; B Cal. Ed. क सं°; T हमं° (for हक् सं°). $-^d$) D_1 पुष्य; $D_{3\cdot4}$ D v_1 पुष्प; T om. (for पुष्प, य).

234. b) Dv1 T वधे (for वदे).

235. cd) D_4 विष्केक्षिये (for व्यप-क् क्षये). B Cd Cal. Ed. क्षेपे ट्रूक्वप् चले वपौज् (for d).

236. a) $D_{1\cdot 3-5}$ a 2 (for a 3). BCd Cal. Ed. a 3 मुण्डतन्तुबिजोप्स्योः. $-^a$ 0) D_1 काषि (for कोशे). $-^a$ 0) D_1 च्युति; D_5 0 DvB श्र्वति.

237. a) D_3 हुए कोच्छ्राये. -d) D_5 हुपक् (for इप-क्). Cd: अन्तःस्थातृतीय-युक्तः।क, ह्रापयति। रेफयुक्तादिरयिस्थेके। ह्रापयति। अन्तःस्थातृतीययुक्तः कण्ड्यवर्गा-द्यादिरिति दुर्गसिंहाद्यः। क्लापयति॥

After 237, D₅ B ins. पांतवर्गः; Dv₂ इति पकारांताः.

238. Before 238, Dv₂ ins. अथ फांताः. -ab) Cal. Ed. दाने. D_1T -निंदा-हिंसादौ ; D5 B Cd Cal. Ed. -हिंसानिंदाजौ. — °) D₅ तृफ्तृन्फ (for इफ्-इन्फ). Cd Cal. Ed. [उ]त्क्लेशे (for क्लेशे). — Cd in Cal. Ed. 2 gives गुम्फति and इम्फति respectively as the forms of এন্দ-য and दन्फ-श which are misprints. They should be गुफति and इफति. — d) D. अर्पे (for अर्फे). Cd: अर्फो दानश्लाघ-हिंसानिन्दायुद्धानि । - D1.4 रिफश्; D5 Cd Cal. Ed. रिन्फपश् (for रिफ-पश्). -f) Cv: तृष्पोष्टौ। पितस्तृपः (i, e. तृप-पश् [मीणने ; 2316]) ममृत्यष्टी ये पान्तास्ते फान्ता [अपि] ज्ञेयाः। तृम्फति, [ततर्फे,] त्रोफित, तोफति, तुम्फति, [तुतोफ,] तृफति, [ततृम्फ,] त्रुम्फति, तुम्फति, तुफति, — After 238, D, B ins. फांतवगे: ; Dv2 इति फांताः.

अर्ब हिंसे, ऽन्व च गते, ऽबि-ङ् शब्दे, कबृ-ङ स्तुतौ। वर्णे, क्षीबृ-ङ दर्पे, ङ-क्लीबधाष्ट्रमें, कुटुम्ब-क-॥ २३९॥

ङ धृत्यां, कुंबि-कि स्तृत्यां, कर्ब कन्ब् खर्ब खन्ब गन्ब्। गर्ब घन्ब् घर्ब चन्ब् चर्ब गतौं, चुबि-कि चुम्बने॥ २४०॥

डब्-डिबि-क् नोदे, तुबि-क्यर्दें, तर्ब् तन्ब् नर्ब नन्ब पन्ब् । पर्व् गतौ, पूर्व-क् निकेते, बर्ब बन्ब् मर्ब मन्ब् रिबि ॥ २४१ ॥

रिष गत्यां, रिष-ङ् राब्दे, लिष-ङ स्नंसने च, कि-। लुट्यर्दने, रान्ब गतौ, रार्ब हिंसे च, ग्रुल्ब-क॥ २४२॥

माने सर्गे, पर्व पन्व सर्व सन्व तु सर्पणे । सम्ब-साम्ब-क संबन्वे, ऽपश्चाः पश्चाशदन्तवाः ॥ २४३ ॥

अभि-ङ् ध्वनौ, उन्भ-पुभ-श्र पूर्तौ, क्षुभ्छ-ङ संचले। क्षुभ्-यग् च, गल्भ-ङ् पृष्टत्वे, चीमृ-ङ् नत्थे, जिभ-क् नशि ॥२४४॥

239. Before 239, Dv_2 ins. अथ बांताः. — ") Cd: अम्ब च गते। ओष्ट्र वर्ग-शेषोपयः॥ — ") D_1Dv_2 Cal. Ed. [S]- बिङ शब्दे कबुङ् स्तुतैं।. — After 239 , D_1 ins. श्रीरामश्रीश. — ") Dv_2 om. द्र्षे ङ; Dv_1 reads it on marg. — ") Dv_1 क्लीबुङ् (for क्लीबु). D_1Dv_1T Cal. Ed. घाष्ट्र्यें (for [अ] धाष्ट्र्यें). T कुर्डुंबक.

240. For the substitution for $240^b - 241^d$ in D_5 B Cd Cal. Ed., cf. v. l. 241. — $240^d - 241^a$ corrupt in T. — d) Cd: 'प्रियामुखं किंपुरुषश्चुचुम्बे' इति तु ब्यतीहारे आस्मनेपदम्।

241. ab) D_2 तोदे (for नोदे). T तुबिन्थर्थ. — For 240^b — 241^d , D_5 B Cd Cal. Ed. 2 subst.:

कर्ब कंब खर्ब खंब। गर्ब गंब घर्ब घंब चर्व चंब गती चुबि। कि चुंबने डबडिबिक नोंदे स्थात तुबिकि तु। अदें तर्व तंब नर्ब नंब पर्व पंब गती। पूर्वक्र निकेतने बर्ब बंब मर्ब मंब रिबि। Cal. Ed. 1, on the other hand substs.:

कर्ब गत्यां तु कम्ब च।
स्वर्व सम्ब गतौ गर्ब गम्ब गत्यां तु घर्व च।
घम्ब चम्ब गतौ चर्ब गतौ चुबिकि चुम्बने।
डब्डिबिक् नोदने तुबकि त्वरं तर्ब सपेणे।
तम्ब नम्ब गतौ नर्ब प्बं पम्ब च पूर्वक।
निकेतने बर्व बम्ब गतौ मर्ब च मम्बि रिव।

242. a) D_1 रिबि (for रिब). ab) D_{1-3} B श्रंसने.

243. cd) D_3T संबंधेपंच- (for $^{\circ}$ से SYBII:). Cd: अपश्चाः न विद्यन्ते पश्च यत्रेति । ...पश्चचत्वारिंशद्तियर्थः ॥ — After 243, D_5 B ins. बांतवर्गः.

244. a) $D_{1}Dv_{2}$ उं(Dv_{2} उ)भपुंभग्र. $-^{d}$) Cd: चीमृङ्... ओष्ट्रयबकारादिस्यमित्येके।

जिम जम् यमने, जम्-ङ जृम्मे, जम-जृमि-ङ् च, ङी-। जृम् च, डम्-डिमि-जक् संघे, णम्-यग् हिंसे, ऽथ णम्-तुम्छ-॥२४५॥ ङ च, तुम्-यग् च, कि-हमी भये, शी-हम्-कि गुम्फने। दन्मु-न् दम्मे, दम्म-दिम्म-क्ड संघाते, ऽथ दिम्-दिम-॥ २४६॥ दम-क् नोदे, मर्म हिंसे, यमौ मैथुन ईरितः। रभौ-ङ स्यातु रामस्ये, रिम-ङ् शब्दे, ङ-रेम् च॥ २४०॥ छिम-ङ् शब्दे, छम-बुैण्ड प्राप्तो, श्र-छम विमोहने। छम्-येर् गाद्ध्यें, ङ्-बल्म मुक्तौ, शीम्-शल्म-ङ कत्यने॥ २४८॥ ग्रुम्-छ् दित्तों, ग्रुम-प्-ग्रुन्म्-श, पुन्म् च, िष्नमु च हिंसने। छुमु-ङ् हिम-ङ् स्तिम-ङ् स्तम्मे, स्किम-ङ् च, स्न-मु-ङ स्मृतः॥२४९॥ प्रमादे, छ-सन्भु-ङ विश्वासे, सुन्म-स्म-िक्नमु। हिंसे, सुन्म द्यती चैकोनचलारिंशदन्तमाः॥ २५०॥

अम् गतौ भजने शब्दे, ऽम-क् रोगे, कसु-ङ स्पृहि । जि-क्छम्-य-क्छमु-भिर् ग्छानौ, क्रम्-य-क्रमु गतौ, क्षम्- ॥ २५१ ॥

245. ^a) D₄Dv₂T जंभूङ (for जभ्-ङ).

— ^b) D₁ जूम (for जभ). Dv₂ ङ (for ङ -). D₃ जूमे जम जूमिङो (submetric).

— ^c) T दम् (for ङम्). Dv₂ ङिमिक्ञ्.

Cd: एतौ (i. e. डम्-ङिभि-त्रक्) आत्मनेपदि-नाविति केचित्। संघो राशीकरणम्॥

246. ^a) Cd: किहमी मये। कि, दर्भयति दर्मति।...रामस्तु ह भी इति घातुद्वयं मत्वा दारयति दर्रति, भाययति भयतीत्याह॥

247. a) D3.5T दर्भ (for मर्भ).

248. ^a) D₅BCd Cal. Ed. लमड्बीङ्ब (Cal. Ed. °षङ). Cd: 'लमन्ति पुनस्-त्यानम्' इति गगङ्घ गतिस्यत्वादिति रमानाथः।

249. ^a) Cd: ग्रुमूइ..... 'न शोमति समामध्ये' इति गणकृतानित्यत्वादिति स्मान्वायः'। — Dv₂ Cal. Ed. 2 ग्रुम्प; T ग्रुमौ (for ग्रुम-प्). D_{3.4}Dv₁ ग्रुम्श; Cal. Ed. ग्रुन्म श् (for ग्रुन्भ-श). — ग्रुम्मति (from ग्रुन्भ-श) in Cal. Ed. 2 is a misprint for ग्रुमति. — b) D_3 षुम्भु; D_5 षुम्भु (both hypermetric); B षुम्भु (for पुन्भु). B om. च. D_1 षि*; $D_{2.4}$ षिभु (for षिन्भु). — c) D_5BCd Cal. Ed. षुमुष्टमि (for षुमु-ङ् धामि-ङ्). Cd: - न्यु आमिडितानुबन्धेऽप्यत्र कथं पूर्वों हिदिति चेत्, सत्यम्। अत्र इकारस्य पुनक्षितः पूर्वेण संबन्ध-निषेषार्थेव, हितस्तु सर्वे, एक एवेत् पाठबलाद् बाध्य इतिचत्॥

250. b) D₅BCd Cal. Ed. शिन्म (for सन्म). — c) D₁ हुंसु; Dv₂T सुम (for सुन्म). — After 250, D₅B ins. मांतवर्गः; Dv₂ इति भांताः.

251. Before 251, Dv₂ ins. अथ मांता:. — ^a) D_{1·2} भोजने; D₄ भाजने. — ^b) D₅ reads from कङ् (in कसुकङ्) up to कुरुम (in 252^b) on marg. D₅Cd Cal. Ed. कसुकङ्; B ङकसुक् (for कसु-ङ). — ^a) Cv: कम्...कम्यति। कामति।। Cd: इर्म्य मर्षे, क्षम्-ञिष्ड च, कुरम-क्ड मतीक्षिते।
कुरिनत्यौ-गम्छ गत्यां, चम्-नर् चम्-छम्-जम-जिम्-झमु ।। २५२ ।।
भक्षे, णमौ शब्दनत्योस्, तिम्-तीम्-य क्लेदने, तमु-।
इर्म्य खेदेच्छयोर्, दम्-म्युइर् शमे, द्रम् गतौ, भ्रमिर्-।। २५३ ।।
भ-भ्रम्-य-भ्रमु-जण् चाले, भाम्-ङ क्रोधे, ऋ-मीम् गतौ।
शब्दे, यमौ-उ विरतौ, यम-क्मि परिवेषणे।। २५४।।
तदभावे, रमु-ङजौ कीडे, ण्जुटु-वमुद्गिरे।
शमु-भिर्य शमे, शम्-ङकालोचे, श्रमु-म्यजि-।। २५५।।
इर् तपःखेदयोः, श्रीम-ष्टिम्-य क्लेदे, षम ष्टम।
वैक्छव्ये, ऽथ क्-साम सान्त्वे, स्यमु-ण्श ध्वनने, स्यम-।
ङक् वितर्कें, हम्म गतौ, त्रियुताक्षिंशदन्तमाः।। २५६।।

अय-व् गतौ, ईर्क्य ईर्ष्य ईर्ष्ये, ऊयी-ङ सेवने । क्नूयी-ङ् दुर्गन्ध आर्द्रत्वे शब्दे, क्ष्मायी-ङ् विधूनने ।। २५७ ।।

कम्यति । गोविन्दभट्टकमदीश्वरी तु दीर्घ विधाय काम्यतीत्याहतुः । तथा च

इध्यते श्यनि दीर्घत्वं दाक्षिलक्षणवेदिभिः। तेन काम्यति कौमारे चानीत्यस्योपलक्षणात्॥ ...कामति॥ — DsBCd Cal. Ed. क्षमु (for क्षमू-).

252. D_5 reads up to क्रस्म on marg. — a) D_5 BCd Cal. Ed. क्षमूङ् लिष् . — cd) Dv_1 कुस्मित् कुस्मितं (for कुस्मित्योः). Cv: कुस्मित् कुस्मितं स्मितम्। Cd: कुस्मितं किष्यास्यम्। — D_1 गश्चामु चम (sic) (for गत्यां, चम्-नर् चम्). D_5 BCd Cal. Ed. त्र (for नर्). D_3 T झम् (for झमु).

253. a) D_{1} -नित्योस् ; T -सत्योस् (for -नत्योस्). $-^{b}$) D_{4} om. from तमु up to खेदे (in 253°). $-^{c}$) D_{5} स्वेदेन्डयोर्. $-^{d}$) D_{5} श्रम् (for इम्).

255. b) D_5BCd Cal. Ed. उद्गिरि (for $\hat{\epsilon}$). D_5 णज्नमद्गिरे; D_4 ण्जम्बद्गिरे; D_7 ण्ज्यम्बसुद्गिरि. $-\hat{\epsilon}^d$) D_5 Cal. Ed. शमुभ्यइर्; D_{v_2} शमुभि (for भिर्-य). D_1 शम्कञ्शाचेलोपे (corrupt); B शम्अक्लालोचे. Cd: शम्ङकञ्...अयमास्मेनपदीस्यन्ये।

256. °) B Cd Cal. Ed. अक् (for इक्). Cal. Ed. इन्म., but Cd: इम्म... मह्नयान्त:। Cf. Ks: हिर्बद्धो मकार:। — After 256, D₅B ins. मांतवर्ग:; Dv₂ इति मांता:.

257. Before 257, Dv_2 ins. अथ यांताः. — ") D_9BCd Cal. Ed. अयङ् ; T अयं (for अय-ञ्). D_1 ईक्ष्यें (for ईक्ष्यें). — Cd : सेवनिमह 'षिव-यु तन्तुततौ ' इत्यस्य रूपम्। — ") Cal. Ed. $_1$ कुष्यिङ्. D_1 कन्त्यी दुर्गधश्चार्देले.

चुच्यी त्वभिषवे, चीयृ-भ् संवृत्यादानयोश्, चय-क्।
गतौ, चायृ-भ् निशामेऽचें, णय्-तय-क् गितरक्षयोः ।। २५८ ।।
तायृ-क् पालनसंतत्योर् , जि-दय-क् प्रहणे गतौ ।
वघे दानेऽवने, दायृ-भ् दाने, नय-पय-क् गतौ ।। २५९ ।।
पूयी-क् दुर्गन्धशीण्योंरो-प्यायी-क् वृद्धौ, मय-क् गतौ ।
मन्य बन्धे, क्-रय वय-क् न्यय-म् गत्यां, न्यय-क् नुदि ।। २६० ।।
शुच्यी त्वभिगवे, पृक्ष्ये ईष्यें, सृक्ष्ये त्वनादरे ।
ईप्यें, स्फायी-ङ संवृद्धौ, हय ह्यं क्लमे गतौ ।
एकत्रिंशद्यकारान्ता धातवः परिकीर्तिताः ।। २६१ ।।

अभ्र गत्यामीर्-ङ्ख कम्पगत्योरीर्-िक गतौ नुदि। क्षर् कौटिल्ये, कुर्-श शब्दे, क्षर्-ज संचलने, क्षुर-श् ।। २६२।। विलेखे खनने, कुदि-क् मिथ्योक्तौ, खोर्-ऋ खोटने। खुर्-श क्षोरिच्छदोर्, गुर्-ङीशि गूर-ङक उद्यमे।। २६३।।

258. a) Cd: चुच्यी...यद्वयान्तोऽय-मिर्पेके।. — b) D₅B (by alteration) निशाने (for ेमे). Cd: निशाम इह चाक्षुप्रशानम्। 'तं पर्वतीयाः प्रमदाश्रचायिरे' (Sisupālavadha XII 51) इति माघः। (The form चयायिरे has evidently escaped the notice of Whitney since in his Roots (P 46) he encloses cacāya -ye in the rectangular bracket indicating that these forms are prescribed or authorized by the Hindu grammarians but are not found in the recorded use.) — d) D₁ om. तय.

259. a) D_3 तायुज्. — B reads 259 cd on marg. — a) D_5 BCd Cal. Ed. दायुङ् (for दायु-ज्).

260. 6) Cd: मन्य...यद्वयान्तो ऽयिभित्येके। D_{3} ङ्रयूलयङ्वय्; $D_{4.5}T$ रयवयङ्; B Cd Cal. Ed. रयूलय्वयङ् (for ङ्-रय वय-ङ्). T न्ययङ्.

261. a) Dv_{2} सूल्यों; T शुचि. D_{1} स्यूक्षें; D_{2} षूल्यें; D_{3} सूक्ष्य (for पूक्षें). Dv_{1} सूक्षें. $-^{b}$) Cal. $Ed._{2}$ ईषें (for °ध्यें). Dv_{1} सूक्षें. $-^{c}$) Cal. $Ed._{2}$ ईषें. $D_{1.4}$ स्पायी; T स्वायी (for स्पायी). Cd: स्पायीड़... 'स्पायिन्नमोंकसंधि-' इति गणकृतानित्य-त्वादिति रमानाथः। (Cf. Siddhānta Kaumudī: चिक्ष्क व्यवतायां वाचि।... इकारोऽनुदात्तो गुजर्थः। 'विचक्षणः प्रथयन्'-... इकारस्नु अनुदात्तत्प्रयुक्तमास्मनेपदमनित्य-मिति ज्ञापनार्थः। तेन 'स्पायिन्नमोंकसंधि-' इत्यादि सिध्यति॥) $-D_{4}$ युद्धौ तु (for संग्रुदी). - After 261, D_{5} B ins. यांतवर्गः; Dv_{2} इति यकारांताः.

262. Before 262, Dv_2 ins. अथ रांताः. — d) D_2 खुर्ज (for क्ष्-ज).

263. a) D_{1-2} खुदिक्; D_{3} कुंड़क्; T कुंड़िक् (for कुदि-क्). $-^{b}$) D_{3} खोंडने. $-^{c}$) D_{3} -किंदोर् (for -न्छिदोर्).

गूरी-यङ वधे गत्यां, गुदि-क् कुन्द्रे, घुर-श् ध्वनौ ।
भीमार्थे, घूर्-ड्यी हिंसाज्यान्योश्, चर् गमनेऽदने ।। २६४ ।।
आचारे, चर्-क संशीत्यसंशीत्योश्, चूर्-ड्यी दिह ।
चुर्-िक स्तेथे, छुर्-िश छोपे, ज्यर्म रोगे, ङ-ज्र्र्-यई ।। २६५ ।।
ज्यानो वये, त्सर च्छबगत्यां, जिन्त्यर्-ध्मड स्यदे ।
तुर्-यीङ हिंसे च, तुर्-िहर् वेगे, तित्र-क्ड धारणे ।। २६६ ।।
ऋ-धोर गितचातुर्ये, धूरी-यङ गतौ वधे ।
पुर्-शप्रगत्यां, पूरी-ड्य पूर्तीं, पूर-क् च, बभ तु ।। २६७ ।।
मभ्र गत्यां, मित्र-कड गुर्तोक्तौ, मुर्-श वेष्टने ।
यत्रि-क् संकोचने, बभ्र गत्यां, श्वभ्र-क् बिले गतौ ।। २६८ ।।
तङ्को, शूर्-धूर्-ड्यी स्तम्मे हिंसे, पुर्-सुर्-श मैश्ययोः ।
स्फुर्-शि स्फूर्तीं चले, स्फर्-श्र च, द्विचत्वारिश्वर्न्तराः ।। २६९ ।।

264. a) B गूरीङन; T गुरीयङ. $-^b$) $D_{1\cdot 2}Dv_2$ (Comm. as in text) T छुद्रे; D_4 कुद्रि; D_5 कुथे; Dv_1 कुद्रे (for कुन्द्रे). $-^c$) Cd: भीमो भयानकरसः तस्यार्थो भिम्म हेतुरिति यावत् भीमार्थः। श, घुरित ... भयजनकशब्दं करोतांत्यथः। घुर भीमार्तशब्दयोरिति प्राम्थः। आतं इति शब्दविशेषणमिति स्मानाथः। ' घुरत्यार्ते च कुरित' इति शब्दावृन्दतो भन्दमहः (1·5·6)॥ — D_5 BCd Cal. Ed. घूर्यङी (for घूर्-ङ्यी). $-^d$) $D_{1\cdot 2\cdot 4}Dv_1$ -ध्वन्योश् (for ज्यान्योश्).

265. a) Dv_2 om. (hapl.) संशीस्य. $-^b$) D_5 -संहत्योश् (for -संशी°). D_5 चुर्डभी; B चूर्यडी. $-^c$) $Cv \cdot d$: चुर्कि स्तेये। कि, चोरयित चोरित ॥ $-^d$) $D_5 B$ Cd Cal. Ed. $\in \mathbb{R}$ \mathbb{R}

266. a) D_{1} यानो ; T ज्ञानो (for ज्यानो). $-^{a}$) D_{1} त्रीयङ ; D_{5} BCd Cal. Ed. त्र्येङो . B corrupt from हिंसे up to धारणे (in 266^{d}). $-D_{3}$ Dv₂ तुर्छि. $-^{d}$) Cd : तित्रक्ड धारणे ।...भाषायामस्य विस्तारणे प्रायः प्रयोगः ॥

267. b) D₅ T धुरीयङ. D₅BCd Cal. Ed. वध गती (by transp.). — b) D₅ Dv₁ B Cd Cal. Ed. पूरीयङ्.

268. -b) D_1 ਕੇছਜੇ (for $\hat{\mathbf{q}}^{\circ}$). -c) D_5 ਵਸ਼ (for बਸ਼).

269. a) D2 शंके (for तड्डे). Cd: तङ्कस्थाने तन्त्र इत्यपपाटः।. - D2 षुर्ङ्यी; B Cal. Ed. षूर्यङी. -b) D, हिसे षुशि-भैश्वयोः (corrupt). — ") D,-5 Dv B (after alteration as in text) T स्फुर्श् (for स्फर्-श). Cd: स्फर्श च। आद्यस्वरी।...कमदीश्वरोऽप्येवम्। 'स्फरणं स्फ़रणे ' इत्यमरोड प (cf. 3.2.10).... अयं पञ्चमस्वरीति भ्रमो हेर:। तथात्वे पूर्वेणैवेष्ट-सिद्धावस्य वैयर्थ्यं स्यात्। न च क्रुटादित्वविकल्प-नार्थमस्य पाठ इति वाच्यम्। पूर्वत्रैव शि-श इत्य ुबन्ध द्वयपाठादिप तत्सिद्धेः। एवं संख्याया अप्यसंगतिः स्यात्। यत्तु अस्मिन् सत्यपि स्फार-यतीति साधनाय औ स्फुरतेरेव उकारस्य आकार-विधानं तदस्य सर्वसंमतत्वाभावात्। अत एव स्फर इत्येके इति रमानाथः ॥ — After 269, D.B ins. रांतवर्गः ; D2 इति रांताः.

अल-ज् वारणपर्यांतिभूषास्त्रिळ्नः शये गतौ । इळ-क् च क्षेपे, कळ-ङ संख्याहतोः, कळ-किळ-क् नदौ, किल-ग्रा।२७०॥ शौक्ल्ये क्रीडे, कील बन्धे, क्षळ-ज चाले चये, क्षल-क् । शौचे, कूळ त्वावृतौ, क्षीळ निमेषे, कळ-ङ कूजने ॥ २७१॥ शब्देऽशब्दे, कुळ-ज बन्धुसंहत्योः, क्वेल-केल तु । क्षेल्र-खेलृ चालगत्योः, खल् क्षल्-जार्थे, खोलृ खोटने ॥ २७२॥ गळ् मक्षे, गळ-क् च सावे, चळ-ज् गतौ, मिचले, चल-ग् । विलासे, चळ-क् मृतौ, चिळ-श वासे, चेळ-चेल्लृ केळवत् ॥ २७३॥ चुळ हावकृतौ, चिछ शैथिल्ये च, जुल-क् त्विषि । जल-क् पिधाने, जल-ज धान्ये, खळ-जम चलिविषोः ॥ २७४॥ दुळ-टल-ज् विष्ठवे, णील वर्णे, श्र-णिळ् गहने, णल-ज् । मन्ये, जुळ-क्युनितौ, तिळ्ठ तिळ् गतौ, तिळ्-कश स्निहि ॥२७५॥ गन्ये, जुळ-क्युनितौ, तिळ्ठ तिळ् गतौ, तिळ्-कश स्निहि ॥२७५॥

270. $^{b})$ D_{4} भूषा सुस्तिशये गतौ (sic). $-^{c})$ D_{1} इलक; D_{5} ईलक् च; B इल च; Cal. Ed. इल कच्(l). $-^{d}$) D_{1} कालकिलक् सुदी श (corrupt).

271. a) Dv_{2} शौक्खें क्रील बन्धे (corrupt). — cd) Cal. Ed. शौचे कूल खाइनौ क्ष्मील निभेषे इ कल्ल कूजने.

272. a) D_1 कुज (corrupt); T Cal. Ed. कुळज् (for कुळ्ज). D_8T बंध- (for बन्ध-). Cd: संहती राशीकरणम्। केचित्तु संहतिस्थाने संख्यानं पठित्वा कोळति कुम्मान् कुळाळः, गणपतीत्वर्थ इत्याहुः। संस्त्यानं पठित्वा संस्त्यानमुग्चय इति रामः। अन्ये तु बन्धुषु ज्ञातिषु वर्तमानोऽयमन्यत्रास्य न प्रयोगः गिर्ड गण्डे इतिविदित्याहुः॥ - o) D_8BCd क्षेळ्; T क्षिवळ् (for क्षेळ्). Cd: तृतीयो वकार्युक्तक्षादिः। - d) Dv_1 क्षेत्वार्थे (for क्षळ्-जार्थे). Cd: कुळाळ्ये। चाळश्चेह स्वळनम्। खळति खळी धर्मात्॥

273. a) $D_{3}B$ श्रावे. — b) D_{5} चलजम गतीं चल्हर, Cd: 'मिच्चले' इति वक्ष्यमाणं न पिठत्वा अमुमेव मानुबन्धं श्रान्ताः पठन्ति, तद्धेयम्। तेनास्य चालयति इस्तिनं यन्ता।

'चलमानोऽनिलः' इत्यत्र ताच्छीत्ये शतुः शानः॥ - o) B Cal. Ed. क्चलः; T चलः (for चलःकः). Cd: दन्त्यवकारादिरयमिति दुर्गसिंह-जीमरी। - D $_{3}$ Dv $_{2}$ (Comm. as in text.) Cv (as in Dv $_{1}$ only) धृतौ; T दृतौ (for मृती). - d) Dv $_{1}$ B चेलु; $D_{4\cdot 3}$ चेल; T चेल्य (for चेल्लु). Cd: लंड्यान्तः।

275. ^a) D₅BCd Cal. Ed. टক্ टুलज् (Cal. Ed. °<ज) विक्लवे णील; T उवल त्ल-कड पूरणे, तुळ निष्कों, तळ-कि प्रतिष्ठितो।
दुळ-कोळोपे, दळ-मि मेदे, दळ-क् मेदे, ऽथ पाळ-पळ-क् ॥२७६॥
रक्षे, पळ-ज् पळ गतौ, पेळृ चाले च, पिळ-क् नुदि।
पीळ रोघे, पुळ-रा पुळ-ज महत्त्वे, पुळ-क उष्क्रितौ॥ २७७॥
पूळ-कि स्यात् संहतौ, पुळ विकासे, जि-फळा मिदि।
फळ निष्पत्तौ, फळ-ज गतौ, फेळृ च, क्-बळ-म जीवने॥ २७८॥
बळ-ज् धान्यावरोघे च, बळ-ड दाने वघे, बळ-क्-।
ङ च नीरूपणे, बिळ-करा मेदने, बुळ-क मज्जने॥ २७९॥
भळ-ङ भळ-ङक् मिळ-क् बादिवद्, मळ-ङ तु मळ-ङवत्।
मळ-मळ-ङ् धृतौ, मीळृ निमेषे, मिळ-राञ क्ळिषि॥ २८०॥
मुळ-मळ-क रोहणे, म्ळ-ज् प्रतिष्ठायां, ळळ-कड तु।
ईप्सायां, वेळ-वेळ-वेळ्-वेळ्-ते चळने, वळ-मि-वळ-ङ॥ २८१॥
सत्तौ, विळ-रा च, राळ-ङ चळने च, राळ-ज् गतौ।
राळ-डक् श्राघे, राळ मळ मळ मळ वेगे, इ-राळ कर्यने॥ २८२॥

ज्वलज् वप्ल°. — b) Dv2 ग्रहणे (for गहने). — b) D3 वंधे; D4 वंधे; Dv1 वंधे; B T Cd Cal. Ed. बंधे (for गन्धे). Cd: गन्धे हति केचित्। गन्धोऽहर्शनमिति गोविन्दमहः॥

276. ^a) Cal. Ed. तूल कङ् (for तूल-कङ). D_BBCd Cal. Ed. तूलक् निष्कर्षे; T तूल् किष्कर्षे; — ^d) Cv: पालपलक्...हस्व-दीर्घपाठ इदित्त्ववत् णिजनित्यत्वं बोधयति। तेन पलति पालतीत्यादि सिद्धम्॥

277. ^c) D_{1.3} Cal. Ed. पुळ्श (for पुळ-श्.).

278. a) D_2 पुस्कि; D_4 पुल्लि (for पूल्-िक). b) $D_{1-3\cdot 5}$ (before alteration as in text) D_V विकाशे. C_d : विकास इति कसज गताविति दन्त्यान्तस्य घिल रूपम्, विपूर्वत्वेन विकसनमित्यर्थः। b0 D_1 corrupt.

279. b) D4 om. वधे. Cal. Ed. इ बङक् (for बल-क्-). — b) D2. Dv2BT Cd निरूपणे. Cal. Ed. च निरूपे बिल करा. — d) Cd: बुल्क...। तालव्यवर्गादिरयिति केचित्। चोलः वस्त्रम्। 'निजा वाणा वाणी निज्जयित चोलेन निभृतम्' (Saundaryalahari 66) इति राकराचार्यः।...तालव्य-वर्गाद्यादिपक्षे उच्छायेऽप्ययम्।।

280. ab) Cal. Ed. भलङ् (for भल्ङ). Dv_2BCd Cal. Ed. भल्कङ् (for भल्ङ्क्). D_1Dv_2 Cal. Ed. भिल्कः. Cv: बादिवदिति कमात् दाने वधे, नीरूपणे, भेदे च I — $D_{1\cdot 2}$ T बल्डवत्; Dv_2 महङ°.

281. a) $D_{5}BCd$ Cal. Ed. रोषणे; T मूळने (for रोहणे). Cd: रोषणमारोपणम्। गोविन्दमहस्तु रोहणे इति पठित्वा रोहणं जन्मेति व्याख्याति॥—Cd: मूळञ्...अयं परस्मैपदीति केचित्। $-^{c}$) D_{5} ळिप्सायां (for ईप्सायां). $-^{d}$) $D_{5}Cd$ Cal. Ed. वाळे वळमि वळङ. 282. a) T स्मृतौ (for स्तृतौ). $-^{c}$) D_{5} राजङ्क; B ैवङ.

शिल-शुञ्छे, ञि-शील स्यात् समाधी, इमील् निमेषणे । शूल् रुजायां, शेल-षेलृ केल्वत्, ष्ठल्-ज स्थिती, षिल-श् ॥२८३॥ उञ्छे, षल् सल् गती, स्थल्-ज स्थाने, स्खल्-मि चये चले । स्फुल्र-शि स्क्रुतीं च, स्पल्ल-श चाले च, स्मील् निमेषणे ॥ २८४॥ सेलृ क्वेले, ह्ल-ह्ल-म चाले, हुल्-ज हती छदे । हिल्र-श हावकृती, हल्-ज विलेखे, ला नवतिक्षिभिः॥ २८५॥

अव रक्षे गतो कान्तो प्रीतो तृप्तो घुतो श्रुतो । प्राप्तो श्लेषेऽर्थने वेशे भागे वृद्धौ प्रहे वघे ॥ २८६ ॥ स्वाम्यर्थेऽत्रगमे कामे कृतो, अर्व वघे, इवि । व्याप्तिप्रीणनयोरुवीं हिंसे, न्-कृवि कृतो च, ङ- ॥ २८७ ॥ केवृ सेवे, कर्व दपें, क्लव-ण्मङ भये, क्षित्र । क्षित्व-यु क्षीव निरासे, क्षीच्-कव-क्लीवृ-ङ बान्तवत् ॥ २८८ ॥

283. ⁶) D_{1.4} खेलू (for षेलू). — ^d) D₄T छल्छ (for छल्ज). D₄ खिलश् (for षि°).D₅BCd C₂1.Ed. केलूवत् छल्ज स्थिता. 284. ^a) D₁ om. ल गती. D₅BCd

Cal. Ed. षिल्ह्युंछे ष(D, स)ल् गतौ स्थळ्ज. $-^b$) D_5 वधे ; B चले ; T मये (for चये). B चये (for चले). — 6) D15 स्फल्रशि (for स्फु°). D1 स्फर्तौ. D2-5 DvB (after alteration as in text) T स्फुलश. Cd: स्फलश चाले च। आद्यस्वरी। रफलती रफलन्तो।...अयमपि पञ्चमस्वरीति बहुनां भ्रमः। तथात्वे काव्यकामधेनौ स्फलती स्फलन्तीत्युदाहरणं न संगच्छते। न च तत्रापि पञ्चमस्वर एवेति वाच्यम्। तर्हि गुणस्थानिनां पुलतिप्रभृतानामिव तिबादेरेवोदाहर्तुमुचितत्वात्। यतु सत्यप्यस्मिन् स्फुलतेरेन घिन स्फाल इति निपातनं तत् स्फोल इत्यनिष्ठपदानेवारणार्थम्। अस्य सर्वसंमतत्वाभावाच । अत एव स्फल इत्येके इति रमानाथः ॥ — d) D_{2-4} Dv_1 T निर्मा-लने (for निमेषणे).

285. a) D_5 केले (for क्वेले). $abla^b$) D_1 हुतौ ; D_{V_1} D_1 D_{V_1}

छिदे; D_{2.4} Cd C₂1. Ed. छिदे; D₅B छिदि; T चद (corrupt) (for छदे).
— b) D_{3.5}BCd C₂1. Ed. हिलश्. — b) B लांता (hypermetric) (for ला). Cd: ला नवितिलिभि:। अत्र संख्यायामेको नास्तांति चिन्त्यम् ॥ — After 285, D₅B ins. लांत-वर्गः; Dv₂ इति लकारांताः.

286. Before 286, Dv_2 ins. अथ बांताः. -a) Cd क्षेपे (for रक्षे). D_3 कांते (for कान्ती). b) Dv_2 प्रीती द्युती द्युती स्तुती. -a) Cd Cal. Ed. भावे (for भागे).

287. a) B ($inf.\ lin.$) Cd Cal. Ed. सामर्थ्ये (for स्वाम्यर्थे). Dv_{2} वश्मे ; T [s]-पगमे (for ऽवगमे). D_{5} om. कामे. $-^{b}$) B Cd (as in Cal. Ed.) Cal. Ed. धृतौ (for ऋतौ). Cd : ऊनविश्चतिरथी: । रक्षणे प्रसिद्धोऽयम् । प्रीतौ तु ' न मामवित सद्धौपा रस्नसूरिप मेदिनो ' इति रघु: (1.65) । केचिन्त प्रदूष्णस्थाने दहनं पठन्ति ॥ $-^{d}$) D_{1} om. (hapl.) ऋवि. D_{5} ऋविन (for न्-ऋवि).

288. b) Dv2 वधे (for भये). D3DvT क्षित्र. - b) D2 क्षित्या; T क्षित्य (for क्षित्

खव्-ग खच्वत्, खर्व गर्वे, खेव्-गेव्-ग्लेष्ट्-ङ सेव, ई-। गुर्वुद्यमे, गर्व मदे, चीवृ-ञ प्रहसंवृतौ ॥ २८९॥ चीव-क् दीप्ती, चर्व-िक तु भक्षे, जुर्वी वधे, जिवि। प्रीणने, जीव-ऋ प्राणे, णिवि सेके, ऽथ णीव तु ॥ २९०॥ स्थौल्ये, तीव च, तुवी तु हिंसे, तेवृ-ङ देवने। थुर्व-दुर्वी वघे, दिव-यु जिगीषेच्छापणिद्युतौ ॥ २९१ ॥ क्रीडागत्योर् , दिवि प्रीतौ, दिव-क्ङ परिकृजने। क-दिवर्दें, देवृ-ङ तु देवने, दव्-धवि व्रजे ॥ २९२ ॥ धिवि-न् प्रीतौ गतौ, धुवीं हिंसे, धावृ-व् जवे मृजि। पव्-ङ गत्यां, प्लेब-पेवृ-ङ सेवे, पिवि सेचने ॥ २९३ ॥ पीत्र स्थोल्ये, पर्व पुर्व पूर्ती, पूर्व-क् निकेतने। भर्व हिंसे. मीव पीवे. मर्व पूर्ती गती, भिवि ।। २९४ ।। सेके, मुर्वी मव नहे, मेव-म्लेव्-ङ सेवने। रीवृ-व् चीवे, रेवृ-ङ तु खुतौ, रव्-रिवि च वर्जे ।। २९५ ।। शव् विकारे च, शर्व हिंसे, षिव्-यु तन्तुततौ, ष्ठिवु। ष्ठिव-य ष्ठीव निरासे, ऽथ स्यात् षेवृ-ङञ सेवने ॥ २९६ ॥

यु). D_4 क्षांतु; T क्षित्र (for क्षीत्र). D_5 निवासे (for निरासे). $-^d$) Cd: बान्त-विदित्ति क्षीगृङ् दर्षे; कगृङ् स्तुतौ वर्णे, क्लीगृङ् अधाष्ट्र्ये इत्यर्थः।

^{289. &}quot;) Cd: खब्...खाँनाति ।...केचितु प्वादित्वात् हस्वे खुनातीत्वाहुः। धातुपारायणिकास्तु खनातीत्वुद्दाह्रपन्ति ॥ Cf. Dhatupradipa (P. 130): खच भूतपादुर्भावे।...ख इत्येके। खाँनाति।...ख इति केचित्। खनाति॥ -b) D_4 T खेब्ग्लेट्गेड्रक सेवने. -f) D_5 पुरुर्युद्धमे. D_1 Cv (as in Dv_2) द्पें (for मद्

^{290. &}lt;sup>a</sup>) D₃ चौक्कुक् (for चीव-क्). — ^d) D₅B निवि (for णिवि). B Cal. Ed. नीव.

^{291.} b) Cd: देवनिमह क्रीडा।...देवन-मिह रोदनिमिति भट्टमहाः (cf. Ākhyāta-

candrikā 1·3·17). — c) D_4 om. (hapl.) from धुर्व up to देवने (in 292^d).

^{292.} D_4 om. up to देवने (cf. v. 1. 291). — $^{\sigma}$) D_v , om. क्रीडागत्यों. — $^{\sigma}$) C_d : अर्द इह पीडनिमित मैत्रेयः (But the Dhātupradīpa simply says: दिनु अर्दने। देवयति शत्रून्।)। याचनं गमनं वेति रमानाथः॥

^{293.} a) Dv_{2} om. गतीं. $-^{b}$) Cd: घानुङ्...अस्य जने निष्ठायामप्रयोगः। धौतं नासः॥ $-^{c}$) D_{5} BCd. Cal. Ed. प्लवङ् ; Dv_{2} T पनङ् (for पन् $-^{e}$). D_{4} प्लेने ; T प्लन (for प्लेन).

^{294. &}quot;) D,Dv,B पूर्व (for पुर्व). Cd: पुर्व ... पुर्व ... पुर्व ति ॥

^{296.} b) B Be (for Be.). - c)
D4. Dv. B Be. (for Be.-4). D5 Be;

षान्त्व-सान्त्व-क् सामयोगे, स्निव्-यु शोषे गतौ, जङ-। सेवृ सेवे, हिवि प्रीतौ, वान्ता इत्यष्टषष्टिघा ॥ २९७ ॥

अश्-ब्न व्याप्तिसंहत्योरश-ग् भोजन, ईश-छब् ।
ऐश्वर्षे, कश शब्दे, यु-काशृ-काश-ब् चुतौ, कुशि-।। २९८।।
कि च, कुश्-येर् श्लिषि, कुश्-जौ रोदे हूतौ, कृशिर-य तु ।
कार्स्ये, क्लेश्-ड वदे, क्लिश्-युञाङ चोपतपे, क्लिश्-ग् ।। २९९।।
विवाधे, णश्-ऌय् नाशे, णिश शीले, दशि-क् त्विषि ।
दशि-कड दर्शे, दन्शौ च दशने, दाश्-न्न हिंसने ।। ३००।।
दाशृ-ब्क दाने, दाशृ-व् च, दिश-व्शौ चाय श्-दशौ ।
प्रेक्षे, धूश-क् कान्तिकृतौ, पिश-श्पावयने, पश-व्॥ ३०१॥

T हेव (for हींव). — ^d) D₂₋₄Dv जह (by transp.). Cd: षेत्रुङ्ग सेवने। ...सेवनसाराधनमुपनीग आश्रयणं च।...अन्ये त्वस्मात् परस्मेपदममन्यमानाः 'नीचं समु-द्भमिष सेवित नीच एव,''स्वाधीने विभवेऽ-प्यहो नर्पतिं सेवन्ति किंमानिनः' इत्यादी गणकृतानित्यत्वमाद्धः॥

297. d) D_5Dv_2 (Comm. as in text) B Cd Cal. Ed. -पष्टिका: (for $^\circ$ धा). —After 297, D_5B ins. वांतवर्ग:; Dv_2 इति वांताः.

298. Before 298, Dv_2 ins. শুষ হারা: — b) D_5Dv_2B Cd Cal. Ed. হ্রিক্ডের. — d) D_5BCd Cal. Ed. কায় (for কায়). $D_{4\cdot 5}$ B Cd Cal. Ed. কায়ন্ত; Dv T কায়ন্ত (for কায়-ङ्).

299. $^{\circ}$) B कार्षे (for कार्श्वे). D_{1-3} Dv_2 क्लिस्ट्र (for क्लेस). D_5 BT Cd Cal. Ed. क्वे (for क्दे). Cd: धातुमदीपे तु क्लेष (Ed. क्लेस) व्यक्तायां नाचीति सूर्धन्यान्तो दृश्वते। $-D_5$ Cd क्लिस्युज्ङ ; B Cal. Ed. क्किस्युज् $-D_5$ B Cd Cal. Ed. चोपतापे क्लिस्या तु.

300. a) D_{5} विरोधे (for विवाधे). Cd: णश्रद्धयू नाशे। नाशो दर्शनामाव इति प्राञ्चः;

छुक्तवा(v. 1. क्का)यनमिति सर्वस्वम् । छ. अनेशत् अनशत्॥ Though Cv here gives only अनशत् as an instance of the aorist, Vopadeva in Mugdhabodha (XI5) expressly allows the forms with नेश as the stem. Such forms, which are mainly vedic, are found, albeit vary rarely in the classical literature also, e. g. Naisadha. 14.56. — b) Ds णिश्रय; B णिशि (for णिश). T शिवे (for शीले). - °) D₄ दर्भें ; D₅ द्पें ; T दंशे (for दर्शे). D_3 दशिक्ड दशने दंशी. -d) D_4 दसने : Dv.BCd दंशने. Cd: दंशनमित्यनुस्वारयुक्तम्। अन्ये तु अनुस्वारहीनं पठिखा तिन्नर्देशादनिट नकारलोप इत्याहुः। — D₁ दाशः; D₄ दाश्चः; T दीश्र (for दाश-त्र). D, च दंशे दाश्र हिंसने; Cal. Ed. दंशे दाश त्र हिं°.

301. a) D_5 Dv_1BCd Cal. Ed. ctagas. b) D_5 BCd Cal. Ed. ctagas. D_5 BCd Cal. Ed. ctagas D_5 D_5

बाधे प्रन्थे, परा-क् बन्धे, मृरा-भ्रन्शिर्-व्यधःपते। ल्ट-भ्रन्थु-क् भ्रस्-यु च, भ्रास्-य-भ्राश्-क्ण्यु तु भासि, तौ ॥३०२॥ रलौ, मर्स्स् म्यनौ कोपे, मृरा-शौ मृशि, रुस्-रिशौ-स्। हिंसे, लश-क् शिल्पयोगे, शौ-लिस्स् गत्यां, ङ-लिस्स्-यऔ ॥ ३०३॥ तौच्ल्ये, वृशिर्-य वृत्यां, शौ-विस्स् प्रवेशे, ङ-वास्-यऋ। शब्दे, लु-वस्स् स्पृहि, सस प्लवने, स्पृश-शौ स्पृशि ॥ ३०४॥ स्पर्श-क्ड प्रहणे क्षेषे, स्परा-ज प्रन्यबाधयोः। शकारान्ता नवत्रिसदिह धातव ईरिताः॥ ३०५॥

अञ्चर-नञ्ज व्याप्तिसंहत्योरण-व् दीतौ प्रहे गतौ । इष्-गाभीक्षण्ये, इषु-ग्र वाञ्छे, इष्-य सर्पण, ईष-ङ ॥ ३०६ ॥ दानेक्षिहिंसे चेपुञ्छे, ईक्ष-ब् दर्शन, उञ्च दृषि । उष्क्ष वधे दश्कृष् रोगे, ऋक्ष-म् वध, ऋषी-ग्र गतौ ॥ ३०७ ॥ एषृ-ब् च, कष वधे, कुष्-ग निष्कर्षे, काक्षि काब्क्षणे । कृषौ लाकृषि, कृष्-शौष च विलेखे, खष् वधे, ऽथ गैष-॥ ३०८ ॥

^{302.} a) Cd: प्रन्थस्थाने स्पर्श पठन्ति केचित्। b) D₄ Dv T भृत्संशिधुं अधःपते. c) D₂ ऌअग्रह ; D₄ ऌअंश्युङ् . d) D₄ हणुटु ; D₅ ण्टुङ ; Dv ङ्ण्टु (for ङ्ण्टु). BCd Cal. Ed. आशृण्टुङ् भासि ती रही (Cal. Ed. °ने).

^{303.} a) D_{s} रनी; T रती. B Cd Cal. Ed. मश मिश् तु घ्वनी कोप. $-^{b}$) D_{s} मृश्सी मृषि इशिश् रिशी. Cd: मृशि इति तालक्यान्तस्येव रूपं, तेनानिर्दिष्टार्थलात् स्पर्शन पृणिघानं च तस्यार्थः।...मृशीति मूर्घन्यान्तपाठो हेयः, तिहं क्षमैवार्थः स्यात्॥

^{305.} a) D_{3} स्पर्शक्क; D_{5} स्पृशिक्क (corrupt); T स्पृशक्क; C_{8} l. Ed. स्पर्शक्क. $-^{b}$) C_{3} d: केचिद् प्रन्थस्थाने स्पर्श पठित । - After 305, D_{5} B ins. शांतवर्गः; D_{2} इति शांताः.

^{306.} Before 306, Dv₂ ins. अथ ঘারা:. — ^a) D₁ अक्षक्ष्_र; D₅ अक्ष्मञ्ज; B अक्ष्मु.

^{307.} b) Cd: 'निरोक्षिष्यामि यन्मुनीन्' इति गणकृतानित्यत्वादिति रमानाथः। $-^c$) Cv: उषूष्...उष्टः उषितः इति भेदः॥ Cd: द्वीं हस्वादी। ...पूर्वस्य क्वावेदत्वात् 'नेमू डीश्वी...' (Mugdh. XXVI 107) इत्यादिना निष्ठायां उष्टः, शेषस्य उषित इति भेदः॥ $-^d$) B Cd Cal. Ed. ऋहर्न्. D_{\sharp} Cd वंषे.

^{308. &}quot;) Cd: कष् वधे। कषति। अयमु-भथपदीति चतुर्भुजजुमरी। रामरमानाथी तु इसं

ग्लेपृ-क्डन्वेषे, ऽथ घृषु संघर्षे, घृष-किहर् हुतौ ।
विशन्द, आङ: सततकन्दे, हर्-घृष रवे, घृषि-क् ॥ ३०९ ॥
धृशे, घषि-क् क्षरे, चूष पाने, चक्ष-छक् वदे, चष-ल ।
भक्षे, ऽथ चष् वघे, छष-ल जष् जृष् च, श्किनि-जुष् मुदि ॥३१०॥
सेवे, कि-जुष् तर्कतृष्योर् , जिषु सेके, ऽथ जेपृ-ङ ।
गत्यां, जिल्ला-क दाने च, जक्ष-क्षुच् भक्षहासयोः ॥ ३११ ॥
झष-ल् प्रहे पिधाने, झष् वघे, णेपृ-ङ णक्ष वजे ।
णिषु सेके, णिक्ष चुम्बे, तुष् तुष्टी, तुष्ट-यौलि च ॥ ३१२ ॥
विषी-ल भासे, ऽवान् निरासे दाने चेर्यिल-तृष् तृषि ।
तृक्षित्यां, त्यक्ष लिच प्राहे, लक्ष्र कार्स्ये, ऽथ तावती ॥ ३१३ ॥
तक्ष्र-न् तक्षे, क्-दीक्ष मौण्डयेज्याज्योऽर्थे, दक्ष-ङ स्पदे ।
चुद्धी, दक्ष-मण्ड हन्त्यर्थे, इर्-दुष्-यौ वैक्टते, व्र-दिषी-न् ॥ ३१४ ॥

परस्मैपदिनं मत्वा उमयपदिनं तालब्बास्तमन्यं मन्येते ॥ — b) Сतं : निष्कर्ष इयत्तापरिच्छेदः । ...अन्तः प्रकाशनमिति गोविन्दमदः ॥ — D_b reads from काक्षि up to संघर्षे (in 309^b) on marg. — c) D_{1-3} Dv_2 कृषोञ् च कृ-(Dv_1 चाकृ)षि. $Cv(as\ in\ Dv_2\ only)$: ज, कर्षति कर्षते । चकारात् काक्षे ॥

309. D_s reads up to सम्बं onmarg. D_s D_{1-s} द्युती; D_s BCd Cal. Ed. दुती (for gती). Cd: विश्वन्दः स्वाभिप्राथाविष्करणम् ॥ Cd: आविष्करणं कथनं नानाशब्दकरणं वा। D_2 सततं कदं; D_3 °ताकंद (for °तकन्दे). Cd Cal. Ed. वश्रे (\overline{f} or \overline{t} a).

310. a) Dv_{2} (Comm. as in text) धूषे (for घूषे). Dv_{1} धुषिह. $-^{b}$) T वधे (for बदे). $-^{cd}$) $D_{5}BCd$ $C_{8}l$. Ed. छष्-जष्ज्राज् (for छष्-जज्ज्ज्ञ, $C_{6}l$: आद्य: (i. e. छष्) कैश्विज मन्यते। अन्यौ (i. e. जष् ज्ष्) परसैपदिनावित्यन्ये॥ $-D_{4}$ T मदि (for सुदि).

311. ") Da.4 Dv. T 可閉要用。

312. a) D_1 जष्ञ ; D_4 कषञ् (for झष्य्). Cd: झषञ्... सप्तमस्वरादिरयमिति पूर्ण-चन्द्रत्रिल्लोचनरामाः । अर्थति अर्थते ॥ — Cal. Ed. Sपिधाने. Cd: झष् वधे। आद्यस्वरी। झषति । षष्टस्वरी चायमिति केचित्। दूषति ॥ — c) D_1 णिक्षि ; T णिक्ष (for णिक्ष). — d0 D_5 T Gष् (for T, T).

313. ") D_4 अवाङ् (for अवान्). D_3 निराशे; D_5 BCd Cal. Ed. निवासे (for निरासे). —") D_1 नृप क्षित्यां; D_3 नृक्षि इत्यां; D_{V_1} नृक्ष् क्षित्यां; D_{V_2} नृक्षित्यां; D_7 नृक्ष् गत्यां (for नृक्षित्यां). Cd: इत्यां गती। — D_3 D_{V_2} Cd Cal. Ed. त्वक्ष् त्वचो शाहे; D_5 (by alteration) B त्वक्ष संवृत्यां (for तक्ष् त्वचि शाहे). —") D_2 $_4$ D_{V_1} B त्वक्ष D_1 कार्से. Cd: ताववा। तो एतो (i. e. तक्ष् and त्वक्ष) अवो वकार्राहितो च स्थाताम् B

314. ab) D4 तक्षीह् त्वक्षे (for त्यू-त् तक्षे). D3 मीं क्षे याज्येथें; Cal. Ed. मीं ज्वे ज्याज्योऽथें. Cd: ज्यां नियममतादेशोप-भीतयः। — b) D, दक्षण्महः; Dv, **ण्महः. Cd: हन्ययें गतिवधयोः। — b) D3 वैकृत्ये : D4 विकृतो,

वैरे, द्राक्ष-ध्वाक्ष-ध्राक्षि काङ्क्षे घोररुते, धृष-ङ्-। क शक्तिबन्धे, ञि-धृषा-न् प्रागल्म्ये, धृषु संहतौ ॥ ३१५॥ हिंसे, धृपा-कि लमर्षे, धृष्-क धृशे, छि-धिष् रवे। धिक्ष-धुक्ष-ङ संदीपे क्लेशे जीवे, पुष-ए पुष ॥ ३१६॥ पुष्टो, ऌ-पुष्-यो च, पुष्-क धृतो, धौ-पिष्ट चूर्णने। पष्-क बन्धे, प्रश-क् बाधे प्रत्थे, पक्ष-क् परिप्रहे ॥ ३१७ ॥ पर्ष-ङ् स्तेहे, प्रुष-ग् सेकपूर्योश्च, प्रुषु दह्यम् । 🗆 🔻 रहो, प्छष्-यत्र च, ष्युष्-वेर् भागे च, प्युष-कुत्मृजि ॥ ३१८ ॥ पृष् सेके, पृष बृद्धौ, प्लक्ष-स्लक्ष-ना भक्षणे। भक्ष-क् च, भिक्ष-इ् लांगाध्यीलाभोक्तिक्लिशि, भाष्-ङकृ॥ ३१९॥ वाचि, भ्रेष-व् चले, मेषु-व् च भये, भूष-कि भूषणे। भष् बुक्के पिशुनोक्तौ, मष् मुष् वधे, मुष्-यहर् छिदि ॥ ३२०॥ मुष्-ग मृष् छण्टने, मिष्-श स्पर्धे, मिष्-मृषु सेन्नने । मृष-क क्षान्तो, मृष-ङञ् च, मृष-यञ् च, क्-म्रक्ष म्रक्षणे ॥ ३२१ ॥

^{ं 315.} a) D₅BCd Cal. Ed. ब्माक्ष; Dv2 T प्राक्ष (for ध्वाक्ष). Dv2 T ध्वाक्षि (for भाक्षि). Cd: आंधन्ती रेफयुक्तादी, मध्यम् ओष्ठयवर्गशेषयुक्तादिः। घोरस्तौ. Cd: घोरस्तमिह तिरश्चामेव घोर-शब्दः। - B Cd Cal. Ed. धृषक् (for धृष-ङ्'). — °) B Cd Cal. Ed. ङ (for क). 316. ') B transp. धिक्ष and धुझ. -d) Dv2 yy (for ya).

^{317. &}quot;) D3 99; D5Dv1 T Cal. Ed. पुषक् (for पुष्-क). — ") Dv Cd Cal. Ed. पषक् (for पष्-क). Cd: पषक्...ताळ-व्यान्त एवायमिति बहुवः। दन्त्यान्त इति केचित्। मूर्धन्यान्तपाठस्तु केषांचिदनुरोधात्॥ — Dv₂ reads पषञ् बाधे twice.

^{318. (}a) D, Dv, पर्वृड. Cd : स्पर्ध इति चतुर्भुजः। — D₁.4 Dv पुष्ग, B सेके. -) Cv : रही, रस्थाने हो यथोस्ती ॥ Cd : असू एती (i. e. मुष-गू and मुखु), रही च मुखु-क). Cd: अयमात्मनेपदीत्येके। - D4

स्याताम्। रेफस्थाने अन्तस्थातृतीयो ययोस्ती रली। यथा, प्लुषग् सेकपूर्यीश्व, प्लुषु दहिं।। - T प्लुष्येर् (for प्युष्-येर्).

^{319.} a) D4 A3; T 2(? 2) A (for पृषु), — b) D₁₋₂ D_{V2} मक्ष (for प्लक्ष). -cd) D_2 लाभार्थ्यलोमोक्ति-; $D_{3.5}$ लाभार्थे लों°; D4 लामार्थ्ये भो(?लो)भोक्ति-; B Cd Cal. Ed. लामार्थलो ; T लामाध्या-भासोक्ती (sic) (for लामाध्यालामोक्ति-). Cv: अर्थ्य याच्या ॥ Cd: अर्थी याचनम् । लोभादुक्तिलीभोक्तिः॥

^{, 320. °)} D, बुक्के. Cd : बुक्क: कुक्क-रादिकर्तकशब्दः।...भरसेने इति पाद्यः॥

^{321.} D₁ om. 321. — a) D₅ Cal. Ed. मुषग्. Cd: शेषो (i. e. मृष्) डिप हस्वी-त्येके। मोषति ॥ -b) D_s स्पर्शे; T स्वर्थे (for स्पर्ध). Cal. Ed. , मित्र (for सृष्ठ). _ ') D4 सूप ; D5 Cal. Ed. सुपक् (for

म्लेच्छने, मक्ष संघाते, मक्ष रोषे च, मोक्ष-िक ।
क्षेपे, माक्षि स्पृहे, येषृ-ङ यत्ने, यक्ष-ङक् मि ॥ ३२२ ॥
यूष् रिष् वघे, रुष-िज च, रुष्-येर्जि कुधि, रुष् तथा ।
जि-रक्ष पालने, रेषृ-ङ् हेषायामथ दृष्-क् वघे ॥ ३२३ ॥
दृष् च स्तेये, लष-क् शिल्पयोगे, लष्-य-लष-न् स्पृहि ।
लक्ष-कन् दर्शनेऽङ्के, क्ड-लक्षालोचे, विषिर्-लिजौ- ॥ ३२४ ॥
उ व्यासौ, विष-गौ विष्रयोगे, ऽथ विषु सेचने ।
दृषु चाथ क्ड-दृषु च प्रजनैश्ये, ऽथ वृक्ष-ङ ॥ ३२५ ॥
दृषु चाथ क्ड-दृषु च प्रजनैश्ये, ऽथ वृक्ष-ङ ॥ ३२५ ॥
दृष्, वधे, शिष्-क्यसर्वोपयोगे, वेरतिशायने ॥ ३२६ ॥
शिषु-धौ तु विशेषे, श्रिष-सिज्यु दाहे, सिज्यौ-यल् ।
स्रोषे, सिज्य-क् च, शुष्-यौल् शोषे, शिक्ष-ङ शिक्षणे ॥ ३२७ ॥
शूष् प्रसवे, वृक्ष गमने, वृक्षं सूक्षं तु ।
नादरे, स्तृक्ष गत्यां, सूष् प्रसवे, हृष्-हृष्-प्यिता ॥ ३२८ ॥

स्वयु न ; D_BBCd Cal. Ed. स्वलङ्ख ; Dv_1 om. (for सृष्-ङ्ख न). — d) B सृष्यङ ; T सृष्य (for सृष्-यञ्). Cd : अयमारम-पदीस्थन्य ।

322. ^a) D₅ Cd Cal. Ed. स्नेहने (for ਸਲੇਵਲਜੇ). D₅ T ਸੁਲ; Dv₂ (Comm. as in text) ਸਲਲ (for ਸੁਲ). — ^d): D₅B Cd Cal. Ed. ਪਲਾਜ਼ਲ:

323. a^b) D_5 युष्. D_2 ६ष् (for रिष्). D_5 ६ष्क च (for ६ष् तथा). Cal. Ed. युष् रिष् बंध ६ष् लि च ६ध्येलि कृषि ६षक् तथा, $-^c$) D_1 om. लि. D_{1-4} D_{V_2} पाले (submetric); T पालेथ (for पालने). $-^d$) D_5 BCd Cal. Ed. हेषायाम्. D_5 छुष्क.

324. $^{\prime}$) D_2 लक्षक्ष ; D_5 लक्षक्ष्. D_1 दशनांके (for दर्शनेऽङ्के). $-^{d}$) D_4 Dv_1 लक्षालोके,

325. ^a) D₂ om.; D₅ B Cd Cal. Ed. ₹ (for ₹). Cd: ₹, वेविष्टे। उभय-

पदीस्यन्ये। अफलवस्कर्तयांत्मनेपदार्थों बकारः ॥ — D_2 वसी (for ब्याप्तो). Cd: विषयी... दन्त्यान्तोऽयमिति विस्तराब्दब्युत्पत्ती सुभूतिः। -b) D_{1-4} सेवने (for सेचने). -c) $D_{4-8}Dv_1$ (Comm. as in text) BCd क्ब (D_4 om.) युष च (for वह-युषु च). Cd: अस्य पद्ममस्वरानुबन्धों लेखकश्रमकृत एव।

326. a) D_3T वृत्ती (for वृत्ती). D_1 वृत्ती विषेसंहत्योर् (corrupt). - c) D_2 कासर्वोप-; D_{V_1} कि स o (for नयस o).

327. ^b) D₁ ফি≱ (for ভিছু). —
D₄ om. (hapl.) from दाहे up to ভীপ
(in 327°). D₅ B Cd Cal. Ed. ভিজীয়ুলি
(for °यल्ल). — °) D₁ reads ভিজ twice.
D₄ বিল (for ভিজ).

328. a) D_{2} घुक ; D_{3} घुक ; D_{4} सूर्क ; Dv_{1} पूक्य ; Dv_{2} पूक्ष ; B छक्ष ; T पाक्ष (for घूक्ष). D^{b}) $D_{5}Dv_{1}$ पूक्ष (for पूर्क). Dv_{1} पूर्क (for सूर्क). D^{a}

इर् तुष्टो, ह्रपु-नि प्रोक्तोऽलीके, ह्रेषृ-ङ सर्पणे। ङ-हेषु च स्वनेऽश्वानां, षान्ताः षोडशकं शतम्॥ ३२९॥

अस-ल् भाने, ऽस्-युइर् क्षेपे, ऽस-जागर्थे, जिलास-ङ ।
उपवेशे, गुध्रसुञ्छे, कुध्रसुत्क्षिपि च, कसु- ॥ ३३० ॥
म्य हृतौ, कस्-कुसि-िक च भासने, कुस्-यइर् श्लिषि ।
कास्-ब् कुशब्दे, कुत्स-क्डजबक्षेपे, कस-ज् गतौ ॥ ३३१ ॥
किस-कस्-छङ शाते च, प्रस्-िक प्राहे, प्रस-छसु- ।
ङ भक्षे, ल्ट-घसौ चाथ घिस-ङ क्षरणे, च्युस-क् ॥ ३३२ ॥
हानौ, चकास्-क्छ दीतौ, जस्-क् वघेऽनादरे, जसु- ।
इर्य मोक्षे, जिस-क् रक्षे, जर्ल्स झर्बें च, ङल्द-णिसि ॥ ३३३ ॥
चुम्बे, णस्-ङ हृतौ, णास्-ब् तुस ध्वाने, त्रस-क् धृतौ ।
प्रहे निषेघे, त्रसि-िक भासि, त्रस्-य-त्रसी-ण् भये ॥ ३३४ ॥
तिस-क्यलंकुतौ, तस्-दस्-युइर् त्यक्षये, दिस-क् ।
भासि, दस्-ङक् दशौ दंशे, दास्-व् दाने, र-दास्-न् वघे ॥ ३३५ ॥

स्तृक्ष् गत्यां सूष्. -d) $D_1 Dv_2$ om. ह्यु. Cv: हृषितः हृष्टः इति भेदः।

329. a) D₅ Cd Cal. Ed. हृष्टी (for तुष्टें). Cd: हृष्टिश्वित्तोत्साह: 1 — b) Cd: 'मधुरमधुरं हेषन्त्येते' इति गणकृतानित्यत्वात्। — c) D₁₋₂ Dv₂ (Comm. as in text) हेष् (for हेष्). — After 329, D₅ B ins. षांतवर्गः; Dv₂ इति षांताः.

330. Before 330, Dv_2 ins. अथ सांताः. — a) D_5 B Cd Cal. Ed. अस्ल (for अस-ळ). — b) Cal. Ed. अस्लपार्थे (for ऽसलपार्थे). Cd: जिलासङ... विद्यमानतायामप्ययम्। आकाशमास्ते ॥ — d) D_5Dv_1 T कुन्नस (D_5 ° धु) क्षिपि. Dv_1 क्रमु.

331. ^a) D₄Dv₁ T हती (for हती). B Cal. Ed. ins. ६ after हती. D₂ कुस्; D₈ Cd Cal. Ed. कस्; BT कस् (for कस्). — ^b) D₈B भाषणे (D₈°ने). — ^c) Cd: कुशब्द इह रोगहेतुककुत्सितशब्द:। 332. b) $D_{2\cdot 4\cdot 5}$ D_{72} (Comm. as in text) BT Cd Cal. Ed. प्रासे (for प्राहे). Cd: इमं प्रहणे पठन्ति केचित्। — D_2 ग्नसु (for ग्लसु). — d) Cd: चिसङ...अयं कैश्विच मन्यते।

333. ^d) B जर्स; T जत्स (for जर्स). D₅ मर्ल्स; Dv₂ T झर्झ (for झर्झे). D₃₅Dv₂ B Cd Cal. Ed. लड्ड (for ङळ्).

334. a^b) D_2 णसु; C_{al} . Ed. णसङ् D_2 हती; D_4 हती; D_{v_1} हती; T हती (for हती). D_4 णासुङ तुस्वस ध्वाने; D_{v_2} णासुङसंध्वाने. D_{v_1} स्वाने; T स्थाने (for ध्वाने). $-c^d$) D_1 reads कि भासि twice. D_8 त्रासे (for भासि). D_2 त्रसी (for त्रसी-ण्.).

335. b) B यहर् (for युहर्). D₄ रूपक्षये; D₅Cd Cal. Ed. त्र्क्षेपणे; Dv₁ रूपक्षये (for तूप°). — ')Dv₁ BT दस्कर; प्रस्-कुल्क्षेपे, प्रस्-गु चोञ्छे, क्-धूस् धूरो, ध्वन्सु-छङ् गतौ । अरो, पेस्-पिस गत्यां, पिस्-क षद्दार्थे च, पुस्-यर् ।। ३३६ ॥ विभागे, इर्-धुस्-य दाहे च, प्रस्-मण्ड सवे ततौ । पिसि-क नारो, पस्-क पस-ञ् षान्तवत्, पिसि-कि त्विषि ॥ ३३० ॥ पुंस्-क मर्दे, बुस्-येर् हानो, बिस्-येर् क्षेपे, क्ड-मर्स-ञ । मर्से, भस्-छिर बुतौ चाय आस-म्छासौ तु शान्तवत् ॥ ३३८ ॥ भासू-ङ् दीतौ, म्यस्-ङ भये, मुस्-येर् छिदि, मिसर-यई । परिमाणे परीणामे, इर्-यस्-यु यतने, रस ॥ ३३९ ॥ शब्दे, तस्-ङ्डिप, छस-क् शिल्पयोगे, छस श्लिष । क्रीडे, त्रीस-त्रूस्-कि वघे, वस-क् स्नेहिन्छदोश्च, यु- ॥ ३४० ॥ विस्तितौ, श्वस्-घलु प्राणे, शस्-छल स्तृतौ । विस्तितौ, श्वस्-घलु प्राणे, शस्-लर् स्वमे, उ-शस् वघे ॥ ३४१ ॥

Cd Cal. Ed. दसिङ्क्. $-\frac{d}{}$ B (sup. lin. as in text) T दासङ् (for दास-ञ्). Cal. Ed. ने दास (for र-दास-न्).

^{336.} a) D_1 π (for π). — b) D_5BT Cd Cal. Ed. धूस्क् (for क्-धूस्). — cd) D_2 D_{v_1} असे ; D_5 T ध्वसे (for अंशे). D_1 T पिस्; D_2 पस; D_4 पेस (for पेस्). Cd: पिस्क... मूधन्यान्तोऽयिमिति के चित्। — BCd Cal. Ed. प्युस्यहर्. Cd: अन्तः स्थाद्ययुक्तः।

^{337.} a^b) D_4 पुस; D_5 BCd म्छुस (for पुस). Cd: अन्तःस्थातृतीययुक्तः। — D_5 D_7 , B Cd प्रस्ते (hypermetric) (for स्वे). $D_{3.4}D_{7}$, T गती (for तती). Cal. Ed. भागे इर् प्छस्य दाहे च प्रस् मष्ट्र प्रस्ते तती. — c) D_4 पिसि (for पिस). $D_{1.2}$ BT नासे (for नाशे). D_5 om, पस्-क. — d) Cv: पान्तविति कमात् बन्धे बाधप्रन्थयोः। इह संकर्श्व ॥

^{338.} a) D_1 पुंस्तमदें. $D_{2.4}$ D_{V_1} T पुस्त्र मदें (D_4 पुंस्तादें) बुस्यहर् हानी. b

 Dv_2 भत्स (for भर्त्स). — °) Dv_2T भत्से. $D_{2.5}$ भस्ति; D_4 अस्तिः; Dv_1 BCd Cal. Ed. भस्तिः. — 4) D_2 मास (for आस). D_5 आस्य भासङ् तु (orig. v_2); B आस आस्यङ्; Cd Cal. Ed. आस्य आस् ङ्ण्यु (for आस-फ्लासी तु). Cd: शान्तवदिति भासि, तौ रनौ चेत्यर्थः।

^{339. &}lt;sup>a</sup>) D_{2.4.5} BT भास्ड. Cal. Ed. भीत्यां (for भये). — ^e) D₁ परिणामें (for °भाणे). D₂ परीमाणे; Dv₁ परिणामें (for परी°). — ^a) D₂ य (for यु).

^{340.} a) Cd: रासङ्...दुर्गसिंहस्तु हमं तालन्यान्तं मत्ना हस्वं कृत्ना रिह्मशब्दं न्युत्पादितनान्। $-^{a}$) D_{3} नसि (for नस).

^{341.} a) Cd: स्तम्भ इह नम्रतारिहती भावः। b) BT निवासे वसल्ह स्तु(T स्मृ)तौ. b0 D₅Cd Cal. Ed. विलितो. Cd: ऋ, अविवेसत्। विवेसतुः। इतौ गत्याम्॥ — B प्राणने (hypermetric). b1 D₃ शस्छ.

आङ्पूर्वास्तु शसि-ङ् शासु-ङ् शासु-ङङ्ङाशिषि स्पृताः । शास्-छुक्षु शासने, शन्सु हिंसास्तुत्योर्, यळ-ष्णासु- ॥ ३४२ ॥ मि निरासे, ष्णुस्-य भक्षे, षस्-छुर् स्वापे, ळ-सन्सु-ङ । भंशे, ङ-सन्सु प्रमादे, हस ह्रस रवे, हसे । हासे, हिस्-धिकि हिंसे, ते सान्ताः स्युः पञ्चषष्टिधा ॥ ३४३ ॥

अहि-क् भासे, ऽहि-ब् गते, ऽर्ह योग्यत्वे, ऽर्ह-क् च पूजने। ईह-ब् चेष्टे, उिहर् त्वर्दे, ऊह-ब् तर्के, ग्रह-म्ट्रह्-॥ ३४४॥ कि आदाने, ग-प्रह-ञ् च, गल्ह-गर्ह-ड कुत्सने। कि-गर्ह च, ड-गाहू विलोडे, गुहू-ज संवृतौ॥ ३४५॥ चह-कम चह शाल्ये, ड-जेइ यत्ने, ऽय णह्-यजौ। बन्ये, तृह-ध-तृन्हू-श हिंसे, तृह-दुहिरर्दने॥ ३४६॥ दुइ-ल्जो दुहि, ल्ट-दुह्-यू जिघांसे, दिइ-ल्जो लिपि। दही दाहे, दिह-क् दीप्तौ दाहे, झइ-ड जागरे॥ ३४०॥

^{342.} a) D_1 om.; T शासिङ् (for शासु-ङ्). -a) D_5 BCd Cal. Ed. शासु(B °स्)स्छ; Dv_1 शास्तुक्ष. -a) Cd: शन्सु हिंसास्तुत्थोः 1...अनेकार्थत्वात् कथनेऽप्ययम् 1... $-D_{1.5}$ T श्रमु; D_3 स्नसु; D_4 णुपु (for a).

^{343.} a) D₅BCd Cal. Ed. निवासे (for निरासे). T स्तुस. D₁ यु (for य). — b) Dv₂ षस्छ. D_{3·5}B स्वप्ने (for स्वापे). D₃ लुड्लम्. — b) D₁ भ्रशे; D₂ भ्रमे (sic); Dv₁ B भ्रसे. Cd Cal. Ed. मसादे (for ममादे). — b B-षष्टिका:. — After 343, D₅ B ins. स्रांतवर्ग; Dv₂ इति स्रांताः.

^{344.} Before 344, Dv₂ ins. अथ हांता:. — ") D₄ हिंसे (for मासे). — ") D₁ उहिंदें (for उहिंदें (for उहिंदें (for उहिंदें (for उहिंदें (क') D₁ तिक्क (sic) (for तकें). Cd: 'अनुक्तमप्यूहति पण्डितो जनः' इति गणकृतानित्यत्वात...।

^{345.} a) D_5 Cd Cal. Ed. क्यादाने गप्रहल च. b) $D_{4\cdot5}$ Dv_1 BT Cd Cal. Ed. गई गल्ह (by transp.). b0 $D_{2\cdot4}$ गृहुञ. Cd: गुहुञ... पञ्चमस्वरी।

^{346.} b) D_{1} यक्षे (for यत्ने). $-^{c}$) D_{3} तृह् धनुहूरा; D_{4} तृष्ठळ तृहूरा; $D_{v_{1}}$ तृह्ध्य तृहूरा, बाधे (for तृह-ध-तृन्हु-रा).

^{347.} a) $D_{2\cdot 4}$ ऌदुद्यों (for लृ-दृ-इ.यू). $-^{d}$) D_{1} दहें ; B om. (for दाहे).

निक्षेपे, दिह दह वृद्धी, फिह्-ब् गत्यां, वर्ह-बल्ह-ङ । स्तृतिहिंसादानवाक्षु, मह पूजे, मिह-क् त्विषि ॥ ३४८ ॥ मिह-क् वृद्धी तु, मुह-यूल्टिंग वैचित्त्ये, मिही सिचि । माह-क् माने, रिह वधे, जिज्-स्ही जन्यां, रह त्यिज ॥ ३४९ ॥ रिह गत्यां, छही गाद्ध्यें, लिह-लीक् स्वादे, क-वई वधे । दीप्ती, वई-वल्ह-ङ श्रेष्ठथे, वल्ह-क् त्विषि, वृहि-क्यिप ॥ ३५० ॥ वृहिर् ध्वनद्ध्योंर्, वृहि च, वृह् वृद्धी, श्र-वृहुंच्यमे । वेह-वाह-ङ यत्ने, ऽथ विह-क् वृद्धी, विह-क् त्विषि ॥ ३५१ ॥ वहै-जी प्रापणे, ष्णुह-यूल्ट उद्गरे, ष्णिह्-यूजि । प्रीती, ष्णिह-क् स्नेहने, षह-यिक शक्ती, षह-जङ च ॥ ३५२ ॥ ल्ट-प्रह-य तृपि च, षृन्ह-षृह-स्तृन्ह-स्तृह्-श्र वधे । ल्ट-मुह-ड तृ विश्वासे, हकारान्ताः शतार्थकाः ॥ ३५३ ॥

कर्क हासे, चिक भ्रान्तों, मर्क सर्पे, सिक सेचने। मर्च ग्रहे, किज नहें, पिज रोधे, मिज ध्वनौ ॥ ३५४॥

^{348.} a) B दुहि दुह् (for दिह दह्). - b) $D_{2.3}Dv$ स्मृति-; T स्तुति- (for स्तृति-). - d) D_1 महक् (for महि-कृ).

^{350.} a) D_2 गर्ने (for गाइयें). b) C_{21} . Ed. ∞ लिहीज् (for लिह-लीज्). -c) D_3 नहें नल्ह ; D_4 नहें G_5 G_7 G_8 G_8

^{352.} a) D₃ श्तुह्; Dv₁ T ब्लह् (for ब्लुह्). — b) B ins. च after ब्लिह-कृ.

^{353. &}lt;sup>a</sup>) D₄ damaged. D₃ *የ ;
Dv₁ वृषि ; T त्रि (for तृषि). D_{3'5} ष्टृहि ;
B Cd Cal. Ed. ष्ट्ट (for ष्टृन्ड). — ^b) D₁
हिष्ट (Corrupt); Dv₂ ष्ट्ट (for ष्ट्रह).

 D_5BCd Cal. Ed. स्तृह (for स्तृन्ह). Cd: द्वावाद्यों मूर्धन्यादी, शेषी द्वी दन्त्यादी; चत्वारस्तमध्याः, आद्यतृतीयावष्टमस्वरिणी द्वित्तियशेषी सप्तमस्वरिणी। -d) D_4Dv_2T शतार्थिकाः. -After~353, D_5B ins. हांतवर्गः; Dv_2 इति हांताः.

^{354.} Before 354, D₅ Dv₂ Cd Cal. Ed. ins. अथ सीत्रा:. —") D₄ चित्रक. — b) D₃ सिच (for सिक). Cal. Ed. मर्क सर्पे तु सिक् सिचि. — c) D₂ मर्क् च; D₃ Dv₁ मर्क; D₅B मर्चक; T चर्म (for मर्च). Cd: ताल्ज्यवर्गप्रथमान्तः. — D₄ Cal. Ed. प्राहे (for प्रहे). B इजि (for किज). D₅ BCd Cal. Ed. इहे (for नहे).

मट सादे, रिट स्तेये, कुठ च्छियुड संहतो । वड आरोहणे, कुत् तु आरतृतौ, पुत् गतौ, छत ॥ ३५५॥ आघाते, सत्-क सुख उदाघाते, क्षद संवृतौ । सुदि शोमे, कप् चछने, क्षुप् सादे, रिफ कुत्सने ॥ ३५६॥ रिम् रवे, स्तन्म तु स्तुन्म-स्कन्म-स्कुन्म-म्र रोघने । हिम हिंसे, धम ध्वाने, पीय प्रीणन, उर् गतौ ॥ ३५७॥ तिद्द सादे मोह, उछ दाहे, छछ विमर्दने । स्यात् सछ तव गत्यामृश् गतिस्तुत्यो, रश स्वने ॥ ३५८॥ मिष्र रुज्ये, युष् भजने, छस हिंसन, इत्यसौ । धात्नामिह सौत्राणां *हिचत्वारिंशदीरिता ॥ ३५९॥ इति स्फीतः सप्तदशशत्या पट्कोनषष्ट्या । धातुस्कन्धेर्बुधाः सेव्यः कविकल्पदुमः फलन् ॥ ३६०॥

355. ") T सादरे (hypermetric) (for सादे). D_BBCd Cal. Ed. बिट (for रिट), — b) D₄BT उडु (for उड). — b) D₅ चंड (for वड). — b) D₅ चंड (for वड). D₅ कुक्क; D₅ कुक्ला-; Dv₁ B Cd Cal. Ed. कुक्ला-; T कुत्सा-(for कुत् तु). D₅ Dv₁BCd Cal. Ed. -स्त्ती पुत; T स्मृती पुत (for आस्तृती पुत).

356. a) D₁-4 Dv₂ (Comm. as in text) घाते सत्क सुखे (D₂ °ख) उद; D₃ B Cd Cal. Ed. घाते सात्क सुखे उद्ग. — b) Cal. Ed. चपले (for चलने). — d) D₁-3 Cv (as in Dv₂) रिप (for रिफ).

After कुरतने, Dv₂ ins. श्री and abruptly closes the work. The Comm. in Dv₂ also ends here with रिप कुरतने। रिपः। रेपः। कविकल्पद्रुमकामधेनुगंधः समाप्तः।

357. Dv_2 om. 357 (cf. v. 1. 356). — a) D_2 ਗ਼ਕ੍ਰੇ (for रवे). D_4 स्तंम (for स्तन्म). D_3 स्तंभु; D_4 स्तंम (for स्तुन्म). D_5 B TCd Cal. Ed. रिम रवे (D_5 °में) स्तन्म स्तुन्म. — b) T स्कन्म (for स्कन्म).

D₄Dv₁TCd स्क्रुंमु (for स्क्रुन्म). D₄ om.; Cal. Ed. ग्तु (for ग्त). — ⁶) D₄ ध्वस; B डम (for धम). B (before alteration) प्रीय; T प्रिय (for पीय).

358. Dv₂ om. 358 (cf. v. 1. 356). — °) D₅ BCd Cal. Ed. হাল্ল বন্ধ (for सल्ल तव.) D_2 ऊद्य: D_4Dv_1 ऋद्य: B ऋष् (for ऋद्य). -d) D_5BCd Cal. Ed. -स्मृत्यो (for -स्तुत्यो). D2.3.5 Dv, B रस. 359. Dv2 om. 359 (cf. v. 1. 356). — a) T भिषक् जये. — b) D, BCd Cal. Ed. छष (for छस). - °) D2 स्त्राणां. — d) All MSS. and Cal. Ed. इरिताः. 360. Dv₂ om. 360 (cf. v. 1. 356). Before 360, Cal. Ed. ins. उपसंहार: -a) T स्थितः (for स्फीतः). -b) D_a -षष्टिकाः ; T -षष्टिधा (for -षष्ट्या). Cd: षदकोनषष्ट्या युता सप्तदशशती षदकोनषष्टा, दशादेडी युते शतादी (Mugdh. VII 95) इति डप्रत्यये स्त्रियामत आप्। It may be noted that the total actually works out to 1756, and not 1754 as stated here. - ') D.Dv, B बुधासेव्यः.

विद्वद्धनेशशिष्येण भिषक्केशवसूनुना । तेने वेदपदस्थेन वोपदेवद्विजेन यः ॥३६१॥

इति श्रीपण्डितवोपदेवविरचितः कविकल्पदुमो नाम धातुपाठः समाप्तः।

361. Dv2 om. 361 (cf. v. 1. 356).

— a) T विद्वद्धनेन. — b) D2 T निषवकरा(T °शि)व-. — c) D2 T तैनैवेद-(T °न-);
D4 तेन वेद-; B तैनैदं वेद-(hypermetric).
Cd: तेने, ऋतः। — Cd's explanation
of the expression वेदपदस्थ as वेदाना
पदे व्यवसाय तिष्ठति इति is a blunder.
वेदपद is the name of Vopadeva's place
of residence, for which see Introduction. — d) D1.2.4 Dv1 बोपदेन-; T वोपप.

— Before the colophon, D_BBCd Cal. Ed. ins. (=the last of the concluding stanzas of Cv [in Dv,]; Cd introducing it with the remark कश्चित्तिच्छिष्यस्तत्कीर्ति वर्धयबाह):

स्वर्गे आर्थिणनार्थः सुरपतिमभितः शाब्दिकानां वरेण्यं

पातालं नागराजं भुजगयुवतयो यस्य गायन्ति कीर्तिम्। यस्नीणेः शब्दपायोनिधिमखिलिममं गोष्पदं वा सुराही

वा सुराही शिष्योऽकाषीं द्वनेशः कविकुलतिलकः कैशवि-वीपदेवः ॥

[(L.₁) Dv₁ सर्वा (tor स्वर्गे). Dv₁ शब्दकानां. —(L.₂) Dv₁ शब्दवं (for नागराजं). —(L.₃) Cd: सुराहों सुमेद्-पवेते! This is evidently erroneous. सुराहे must be understood as referring to देविगिरि (modern Daulatābād), the capital of the Yādava kings, the choice of the expression being governed by the considerations of of metre.]

Colophon. — After इति, D₅BCd Cal. Ed. ins. आचार्यचकचुडामणि- D₁ om. श्रीपण्डित- T om. श्रीपण्डितवोपदेव-विरचितः D₄ reads श्री after पण्डित- D₅B -नोपदेवपंडित- (by transp.). $D_{2.4}Dv_1$ -बोपदेव-. D_3 -विरचिते; B °वित- (for °वितः). D_3 -दुम- (for -दुमो). D_{3-5} B om. नाम. D_5 समाप्तं.

- After the colophon, D₁ concludes with:

स्वस्ति श्रीसंवत् १४९४ वर्षे माघवदि एका-दश्यां गुरी अद्येह दमनायां महाराणश्रीजयदेव-विजयराज्ये महिसाणाश्रामवास्तव्य-औदीच्य-ज्ञातीय-आचार्यघनेश्वरस्तुतआचार्यमुरारेरध्यय-नार्थं औदीच्यज्ञातीयपुरोहितसरवणस्रतहरिहरेण पुस्तकमीदमलेखि। श्रीः। द्युमं भवतु। याद्यं पुस्तके दष्टमित्यादि॥ श्रीः॥

D2 concludes with:

संवत् १६०८ वर्षे असाङ्क्त्रे ८ परमहंसपरी-व्राजकाचार्यश्रीपदरामचंद्राश्रमनुपृथक्परतीषां म-स्याखीतः॥ — After this is added (sec. m.): नटपद्रवास्तव्य-भटनागरज्ञातीय-पाठककेशवसूतमुरारिनथागोपालप्रयागपठनार्थं।

D3 concludes with:

शुभं भवतु । संवत् १६४४ समये फाल्गुनसुदि १२ बृहस्तिवासरे अक्रबर्पातिसाहराज्ये खुळाळदीन महमद गाजी । लहाउराख्ये लिषा-पितं मिश्रमुरारिसारस्वतिलिपितं कायस्थवासुदेव-नारायनदासस्तत श्रीवास्तव्यकाशिवासी विश्वे-श्वरांक्केट गृहं ॥ शुभं ॥

Ds concludes with:

संवत् १ ७८८ सत्रशाहुयासिवर्षे आसीणविद् सोम्वतीसोमवारे॥ वृदावनमध्ये लिखितं वैष्णवपरमानददासस्य । पठनार्यदयारामदास ॥ स्रोकांकः ४००॥ शुभमस्तु । स्वाध्याहमागवत-दासेन मुज्यते ॥ श्री ॥ १ ॥

Dv1 concludes with: सूत्रं वृत्तिश्च सर्वेगं. १२०० B concludes with:

शके १७३६॥ १०॥ २०॥ २

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| 3 | dhrs | 24.40 | 2 | | 241 ^b | 2 | | 161 ^b |
| 4 | | 316ª | | narb | 275 ^b | | paṇḍ | 1 82 ^a |
| | dhe | 754 | | nal | | 1 | pat | 182 ^b |
| | dhor | 267^a | | naś | 300 ^a | 2 | pat | 26¢ |
| | dhmā | 43d | | nas · | 334 ^a | | pata | 187° |
| | dhyai | 778 | | nah · | 346 ^b | 4.0 | path | 18/ |
| | dhraj | 122ª | | nāth | - 4 - 3 | 1.2 | | 200d |
| | dhrañj | 121 ^d | 1 | | 212 ^d | | pada | 25 ^d |
| | dhran | 175 ^a | 2 | nādh | 213ª | | pan | 221¢ |
| | dhran | 224 ^d | | nās | 334 ^a | | panth | 187¢ |
| 1.2 | dhras | 336 ^a | | nims | 333 ^d | | pamb | 241 ^b |
| | dhrākh | 90 ^d | | nikș | 312 ^c | | pay | 259^d |
| | dhrāgh | 97° | | nij | 120^{a} | | parņa | 25¢ |
| | dhrānks | 315^a | | niñj- | 120^{b} | | pard | 200^{c} |
| | dhrād | 160^{a} | | nid | 1 99 ^a | | parb | 241° |
| | dhrij | 122^a | | nind | 199 ^b | | parv | 294ª |
| 1.2 | dhru | 60 ^a | | niny | | | parș | 318° |
| | dhrek | 83° | | nil | 275^{b} | 1 | | 276ª |
| | dhrai | 77 ^c | | nivāsa | 25 ^a | . 2 | pal | 277^{a} |
| | dhvams | 336 ^b | | niś | 300 ^b | | palyula | 27^a |
| | dhvaj | 122^{α} | _ | nis · | 312° | | palyūla | 27^{a} |
| | dhvañj | 122 ^q | _ | nisk | 84 ^a | | pall | 277^{a} |
| | dhvan | 175^{a} | | nī | 52¢ | | pav | 293¢ |
| | dhyan | 221 ^b | | nīl | 275 ^a | 1 | paś | 301^{d} |
| | dhvana | | | nīv | - | 2 | _ | 302^a |
| | ankş | 3 1 | | nu | 59 ^a | | p | 26^a |
| | dhvr | 674 | | nud | 160 ^d | 1.2 | paş | 3170 |
| | 0 | • | | nud | | | paşa | 26ª |
| | nakk | | | | | 1.2 | pas | 3370 |
| | | | | | | | • | |

| pāra 26d pūrb 241d 1 phan 176d pāl 276d pūrv 294b 2 phan 176b pi 49d pūl 278d 1 phan 176b pi 49d pūl 278d 1 phan 176b pi 49d pūl 278d 1 phal 278d pi 50c 104b 1 pr 68b phull 278d phull 278d pi 50c 113b 2.3 pr 68d phull 278d phull 277b pr 33d phull 277b pr 33d phull 277b pr 33d phull 277d phull 277 | 1.2 | pä | 448 | 2 | pūr. | 267 d | | phakk | 844 |
|---|-----|------------|------------------|-----|--------|------------------|-----|-------|--------------------------|
| pāl 276d pūrv 294b 2 phan 176b pi 49a pūl 278a 1 phal 278b pins 337d pūg 319a 2.3 phal 278c pins 11 pr 68b phull 278c picch 113b 2.3 pr 68a phull 278c 1 pinj 122c 4 pr 68a phull 278d 2 pinj 122d 1.2 pr 105a bath 149c pit 140b 3 pr 105a bath 149c pit 149b prinj 123a bad 201a pit 175c prinj 123a bad 201a 1.2 pind 161b pr 161d 1.2 badh 213b 1.2 pind 161b pr 175d ban 221d 1.2 pind 161c pr 73c bath 21d 1.2 pin 175a pr <td< td=""><td></td><td>pāra</td><td>26^d</td><td></td><td></td><td>2410</td><td>1</td><td></td><td>176ª</td></td<> | | pāra | 26 ^d | | | 2410 | 1 | | 176ª |
| pi | | pāl | 276d | | | | | | 1766 |
| pims 337d picc 104b 1 pr 68b picch 113b 2.3 pr 68d phull 278d phull 277d phul | | ni | | | | 2784 | | | 2786 |
| picc 104b | | nims | | | | | | phai | |
| picch 113b 2.3 pr 68c phel 278d 1 piñj 122c 4 pr 68d 2 piñj 122d 1.2 prc 105a bath 149c pit 140b pri 175c pri 123a bad 201a pin 175c pri 175d ban 221d pinv 293d pri 187d ban 221d pii 277b pri 310d pri 310d barb 241d pii 317b 2 pr 73b barb 241d 1.2 pis 336c pel 277b barh 348b pil 277c pri 294a pri 276d pii 277c pri 294a pri 276d pri 140a 2 pri 318c badh 213c 1.2 put 140a 2 pri 318c badh 214c put 140c pri 175d pri 318c bud 201a pri 175d pri 1126d pri 277c pri 294a pri 260b barh 348b pri 187d pri 198a 337a bil 279c pri 187d pri 187d bud 214c pri 187d pri 138d bud 201a pri 267c 2.3 pri 53c bud 162a pri 277d 1 pri 53d bud 201b pri 233d pri 53d bud 201b pri 277d 1 pri 53d bud 201b pri 277d 1 pri 53d bud 201b pri 227d 1 pri 53d bud 201b pri 277d 1 pri 53d bud 201b pri 227d 1 pri 53d bud 201b pri 227d 1 pri 53d bud 201b pri 227d 1 pri 53d bud 201b pri 122b pri 318d bud 201b | | nice | 1048 | 1 | - | | 2.0 | | 2784 |
| 1 pinj 122c | | picch | 1136 | | | | | phuli | 2784 |
| 2 pinj 122d 1.2 psc 105d bath 149c pit 140b 3 psc 105b ban 176c bad 201d pith 149b prin 175c prid 161d 1.2 badh 213c banh 213b pin 227b pris 336d pris 338d 1 pris 338d pris 338 | 1 | | | | | | | phot | 270 |
| pit 140 ^b pith 149 ^b pith 175 ^c pith 161 ^b pith 175 ^c pith 161 ^b pith 175 ^d pith 187 ^d pith 197 ^d 53 ^d budh 214 ^d 1.2 pith 187 ^d pith 187 | | | | | | 105ª | | hath | 1400 |
| pith 149 ^b pin 175 ^c pgd 161 ^d 1.2 badh 213 ^c ban 221 ^d pin 293 ^d pgt 187 ^d 1.2 badh 213 ^c pin 293 ^d pgt 187 ^d 1.2 badh 213 ^b pgi 293 ^d pgt 187 ^d 1.2 badh 213 ^b pgi 319 ^d babhr 267 ^d pis 319 ^d barb 241 ^d barb 241 ^d pis 317 ^b 2 pg 73 ^c barb 241 ^d barb 241 ^d pis 316 ^d pev 293 ^c 1 bal 279 ^d pil 277 ^c pai 77 ^c purt 140 ^c pya 318 ^c pund 161 ^d 1.2 prath 188 ^a pund 161 ^d 1.2 prath 188 ^a pund 161 ^d 1.2 prath 188 ^a bud 162 ^a pund 161 ^d 1.2 prath 188 ^a bud 201 ^b punt 187 ^b punt 187 ^b prach 113 ^b punt 187 ^b punt 187 ^b prach 113 ^b punt 162 ^a 2 put 140 ^a 2 prach 133 ^b budk 84 ^c prach 132 ^b pund 162 ^a 2 put 153 ^c 2 budh 214 ^a 2 put 153 ^c 2 budh 214 ^a 2 pur 267 ^c 2.3 pri 53 ^c 2 budh 214 ^a 2.5 pund 162 ^a 2 pur 267 ^c 2.3 pri 53 ^d 2 budh 214 ^c 2.5 pun 316 ^d 3 pul 277 ^d 1 prus 318 ^a 1 bundh 213 ^d 2.5 pun 316 ^d 2 prus 318 ^b 2 bundh 214 ^c prus 233 ^d proth 187 ^b prenkhola 25 ^b pund 201 ^b proth 187 ^b pus 336 ^d pus 336 ^d pus 182 ^b proth 182 ^b proth 182 ^b proth 182 ^b proth 182 ^b punt 182 ^b plus 318 ^b bus 338 ^a plaks 319 ^b bus 338 ^a plaks 319 ^b proth 182 ^c prus 176 ^c | _ | | | | nre | 105 ^b | | | |
| Pin 1756 | | | 1498 | | proi | 1234 | | | |
| 1.2 pind 161b prin 175d ban 221d pinv 293d prin 187d prin 175d bandh 213b prin 175d prin 175d prin 175d prin 175d prin 175d bandh 213b prin 175d prin 175d bandh 213b babhr 267d prin 175d barb 241d | | | | | prd | | 12 | | |
| piny 293d pil 187d 1.2 bandh 213b pil 277b pis 301d pis 317b 2 pi 73b babhr 267d pis 317b 2 pi 73c bamb 241d barb 241d pis 317b 2 pi 73c barb 241d barb 241d pis 336d pid 161d pes 336d pil 277e piv 294d pyāy 260b pums 338d 1 pyūs 318d ball 279b pums 338d 1 pyūs 318d ball 279d piu 175d pum 187d pum 187d pum 187d pum 187d pum 161d 1.2 prath 188d but 140c pum 175d pum 175d prach 113b bukk 84c pras 337b budh 214c pum 175d pum 175d prach 113b pum 162d pum 175d pum 175d prach 113b bukk 84c pras 337b budh 21dc pum 175d pum 161d 1.2 prath 188d but 140c pum 175d pum 165d prach 113b bukk 84c pras 337b budh 21dc pum 267c 2.3 pri 53c budh 21dc pum 267c 2.3 pri 53d budh 21dc pum 277d 1 pri 53d budh 21dc pum 277d 1 pri 53d budh 21dc prach 13d budh 21dc pum 277d 1 pri 53d budh 21dc pum 277d 1 pri 318d budh 21dc pum 277d 1 pri 318d budh 21dc pum 277d 1 pri 318d budh 21dc pum 316d 2 prenkhola 25b proth 187d pus 316d 2 prenkhola 25b proth 187d pus 33dc plaks 319b proth 16c pri 64c p | 12 | | | | Par. | | 1.2 | | |
| pil 277b piś 301d piś 317b 2 pt 73b pis 316d piś 317b 2 pt 73c pis 336c pi 53d pi 53d pi 161c pi 277c pi 294d pi 294d pums 338d 1 pyus 318c pums 338d 1 pyus 318c pum 140d pum 175d pum 175d pum 175d pum 175d pum 175d pum 175d pum 187b pum 187b pum 187b pum 187b pum 267c 2 puth 187b pum 267c 2 puth 187b pum 277c 2 puth 187b pum 277c 2 puth 187b pum 267c 3 put 277c 3 put 277d 1 prus 318c prus 318d 1.2 pus 316d 2 prus 318d prenkhola 25b pus 336d pus 336d pus 336d pus 336d pus 336d pus 338c plas 319b pust 182c pust 182b plih 348b pi bran 176c pun 176a pus 260d put 260d put 160d bran 176c put 60c brū 64c | 1.2 | | | | prth | 187d | 12 | | 2130 |
| piś 301 ^d 1 pg 73 ^b bamb 241 ^d piş 317 ^b 2 pg 73 ^c barb 241 ^d l.2 pis 336 ^c pel 277 ^b barh 348 ^b pI 53 ^d pev 293 ^c 1 bal 278 ^d pI 277 ^c pai 77 ^e 3.4 bal 279 ^d pI 294 ^d pyāy 260 ^b balh 348 ^b pums 338 ^a 1 pyus 318 ^c bādh 214 ^c put 140 ^a 2 pyus 337 ^a bil 279 ^a put 140 ^c pyai 77 ^c bis 338 ^b pun 175 ^d prach 113 ^b bukk 84 ^c pun 175 ^d prach 113 ^b bukk 84 ^c pun 161 ^d 1.2 prath 188 ^a but 140 ^c pun 161 ^d 1.2 prath 188 ^a but 140 ^c pun 161 ^d 1.2 prath 188 ^a but 140 ^c pun 161 ^d 1.2 prath 188 ^a bud 201 ^b pun 161 ^d 1.7 prī 53 ^b 1 budh 214 ^a pur 267 ^c 2.3 prī 53 ^c 2 budh 214 ^c pur 294 ^a 4 prī 53 ^d 3 budh 214 ^c pur 294 ^a 4 prī 53 ^d 3 budh 214 ^c pur 294 ^a 4 prī 53 ^d 3 budh 214 ^c pus 316 ^d 2 prus 318 ^a 1 bundh 213 ^d 1.2 pus 316 ^d 2 prus 318 ^a 1 bundh 213 ^d 1.2 pus 316 ^d 2 prus 318 ^a 1 bundh 213 ^d 1.2 pus 316 ^d 2 prus 318 ^b pus 336 ^d pus 182 ^b plih 348 ^b bī 73 ^c pus 182 ^b pus 182 ^b plih 348 ^b bī 73 ^c pra 176 ^c pūŋ 176 ^a 3 plus 318 ^c brū 64 ^c pūŋ 176 ^a 3 plus 318 ^c brū 64 ^c pūŋ 260 ^a plev 293 ^c bhaks 319 ^c bhaks 319 ^c brū 64 ^c pūŋ 260 ^a plev 293 ^c bhaks 319 ^c bhaks 319 ^c plev 293 ^c bhaks 319 ^c bhaks 319 ^c plev 293 ^c bhaks 319 ^c bhaks 319 ^c plev 293 | | pilly. | 2776 | | | 3104 | 4.2 | | 2674 |
| Pis 317b 2 ps 73c barb 241d | | piá | 3014 | 1 | | 736 | | | 2414 |
| 1.2 pis 336c pel 277b barh 348b pi 53d pev 293c 1 bal 278d pid 161c pes 336c 2 bal 279c pil 277c pai 77c balh 348b pums 338c 1 pyus 318c balh 348b pums 338c 1 pyus 318c balh 214c put 140c pyus 337c bil 279c put 140c pyai 77c bis 338b pund 161d 1.2 prath 188c but 140c pund 161d 1.2 prath 188c but 140c pund 187c pras 337b bud 162c puth 187c pras 337b bud 162c puth 187c pur 267c 2.3 pri 53c 2 budh 214c pur 267c 2.3 pri 53c 2 budh 214c pur 294c 4 pri 53d 3 budh 214c pur 294c 4 pri 53d 3 budh 214c pur 294c 4 pri 53d 3 budh 214c pus 316d 2 prus 318c 2 bundh 214c pus 316d 2 prus 318c 2 bundh 213d 201b pus 336d pus 182c pui 122b pih 348b plu 60b bran 176c pur 176c pur 260c put 122b pui 318c pui 176c pur 260c pus 293c bhaks 319c pus 260c pus 293c pus 260c pus 293c bhaks 319c pus 260c pus 293c | | nie | 3176 | | | | | | 2414 |
| pīl 53 ^d pēv 293 ^d 1 bal 278 ^d pīd 161 ^d pes 336 ^d 2 bal 279 ^d pīl 277 ^e pai 77 ^d 3.4 bal 279 ^b pīv 294 ^d pyāy 260 ^b balh 348 ^b pums 338 ^a 1 pyus 318 ^e bādh 214 ^e 1.2 put 140 ^a 2 pyus 337 ^a bil 279 ^d put 140 ^e pyai 77 ^e bis 338 ^b pun 175 ^d prach 113 ^b bukk 84 ^e pund 161 ^d 1.2 prath 188 ^a but 140 ^e prach 113 ^b puth 187 ^a prach 113 ^b bud 201 ^b punth 187 ^b prach 113 ^b bud 162 ^a puth 187 ^b prach 153 ^b 1 bud 201 ^b punth 187 ^b 1 prī 53 ^b 1 bud 214 ^a pur 267 ^e 2.3 prī 53 ^e 2 budh 214 ^b pur 294 ^a 4 prī 53 ^a 3 budh 214 ^e 1.2 pul 277 ^e prach 153 ^a 3 budh 214 ^e 1.2 pul 277 ^e prach 153 ^e 2 budh 214 ^a pur 294 ^a 4 prī 53 ^a 3 budh 214 ^e 1.2 pul 277 ^e prach 153 ^e 2 budh 214 ^a prach 153 ^e 2 budh 214 ^e prach 153 ^e 2 budh 214 ^e pur 294 ^a 4 prī 53 ^e 2 budh 214 ^e bud 201 ^b pur 294 ^a 4 prī 53 ^e 2 budh 214 ^e bud 201 ^b and 201 ^e pur 294 ^a 5 prach 182 ^e prach 182 ^e prach 187 ^e pus 316 ^e 2 prach 187 ^e pus 316 ^e 2 prach 187 ^e pus 336 ^e plaks 319 ^e bus 338 ^a pus 336 ^e plaks 319 ^e bus 182 ^e prach 16 ^e pūi 122 ^e 1.2 plus 318 ^e brā 176 ^e brā 176 ^e prach 176 ^e | 1 2 | pia | | | | | | | 3486 |
| pīd 161¢ pes 336¢ 2 bal 279¢ pīl 277¢ pai 77¢ 3.4 bal 279¢ pīv 294¢ pyāy 260¢ balh 348¢ pums 338¢ 1 pyus 318¢ bādh 214¢ 1.2 put 140¢ pyus 337¢ bil 279¢ pum 175¢ pum 175¢ prach 113b bukk 84¢ pumd 161¢ 1.2 prath 188¢ but 140¢ pumt 187¢ pras 337b bud 162¢ puth 187¢ pras 337b bud 162¢ pumt 187b pum 267¢ 2.3 prī 53¢ 2 budh 214¢ pur 294¢ 4 prī 53¢ 2 budh 214¢ pur 294¢ 4 prī 53¢ 2 budh 214¢ pur 294¢ 4 prī 53¢ 2 budh 214¢ pur 294¢ 1 prus 318¢ 2 budh 214¢ pur 294¢ 1 prus 318¢ 2 budh 214¢ pur 277¢ pus 316¢ 2 prus 318¢ prenkhola 25b pus 316¢ 2 prus 318¢ pus 336¢ pus 182¢ plih 348¢ pus 176¢ pūr 122b 1.2 plus 318¢ plu 60¢ bran 176¢ pūn 17 | 1,4 | pro mī | | | | | 1 | | 2784 |
| pīl 277¢ pīv 294a pyāy 260b balh 348b pumās 338a 1 pyus 318c bādh 214c bādh 201a put 140a pyūs 337a bil 279a put 140c pyūs 337a bil 279a put 140c pyūs 337a bil 279a put 140c pyūs 337a bil 279a put 175a punā 175d prāch 113b bukk 84c punā 161a 1.2 prāth 188a but 140c prās 337b punāth 187a prās 337b punāth 187b prā 44a bud 201b punth 187b pur 267c 2.3 prī 53c 2 budh 214c pur 294a 4 prī 53d 3 budh 214c pur 294a 4 prī 53d 3 budh 214c pru 60b bunā 201b 3 pul 277d 1 prūs 318a 1 bunāth 213d 215a pus 316d 2 prūs 318b 2 bunāth 213d 215a pus 336d pus 336d pus 336d pus 336d pus 182b plih 348b prēnkhola 25b pus 182b plih 348b bā 73c pus 338a pus 336d pus 182c pūn 176a pūr 260a plus 318c plus 318c pūn 176c pūn 176a pūr 260a plev 293c bhaks 319c prāch 187c pus 260a plev 293c bhaks 319c phaks 319c 319c pha | | pid. | | | | 336° | | | 2794 |
| pīv 294 ^a pyāy 260 ^b balh 348 ^b pums 338 ^a 1 pyus 318 ^c bādh 214 ^c 1.2 put 140 ^a 2 pyus 318 ^d bind 201 ^a put 27 ^b put 140 ^c pyus 337 ^a bil 279 ^a put 140 ^c pyai 77 ^c bis 338 ^b pun 175 ^d prach 113 ^b bukk 84 ^c pund 161 ^d 1.2 prath 188 ^a but 140 ^c punt 187 ^a pras 337 ^b bud 162 ^a puth 187 ^b prā 44 ^a bud 201 ^b punt 187 ^b prā 53 ^b 1 budh 214 ^a pur 267 ^c 2.3 prī 53 ^c 2 budh 214 ^b pur 294 ^a 4 prī 53 ^a 3 budh 214 ^c pur 294 ^a 4 prī 53 ^a 3 budh 214 ^c 1.2 pul 277 ^c pru 60 ^b bund 201 ^b a pul 277 ^d 1 prus 318 ^a 1 bundh 213 ^d 1.2 pus 316 ^d 2 prus 318 ^a 1 bundh 213 ^d 1.2 pus 316 ^d 2 prus 318 ^b 2 bundh 214 ^a pus 317 ^a prenkhola 25 ^b proth 187 ^d bus 338 ^a pus 336 ^d plaks 319 ^b bus 338 ^a pus 182 ^b plih 348 ^b bī 73 ^c 1.3 pū 64 ^b plu 60 ^b bran 176 ^c pūn 176 ^a 3 plus 318 ^c plu 64 ^c brū 64 ^c pūn 176 ^a 3 plus 318 ^c plev 293 ^c bhaks 319 ^c bhaks 319 ^c proth 182 ^c brū 64 ^c pūn 176 ^a 3 plus 318 ^c plev 293 ^c bhaks 319 ^c bhaks 319 ^c bhaks 319 ^c plev 293 ^c bhaks 319 ^c bhaks 319 ^c plev 293 ^c bhaks 319 | | pru pri | | | | 770 | | | 2798 |
| Pums 338a | | piv : | | | | | | | 3486 |
| 1.2 put 140° 2 pyus 318° bind 201° put 27° pyus 337° bil 279° put 140° pyus 337° bil 279° put 140° pyus 77° bis 338° pun 175° prach 113° bukk 84° pund 161° 1.2 prath 188° but 140° pras 337° bud 162° puth 187° pra 44° bud 201° punth 187° punt 187° punt 53° 1 budh 214° pur 267° 2.3 pri 53° 2 budh 214° pur 294° 4 pri 53° 3 budh 214° 1.2 pul 277° pru 60° bund 201° 3 pul 277° 1 prus 318° 1 bundh 213° 1.2 pus 316° 2 prus 318° 2 bundh 214° pus 317° prenkhola 25° pus 318° pus 336° pus 336° plaks 319° pus 182° pūn 176° pūn 176° pūn 176° pūn 260° pūn 176° pūn 176° pūn 260° plev 293° bhaks 319° plaks 319° plev 293° bhaks 319° p | | กบทัร | | 1 | | | | | 214° |
| puta 27 ^b pyus 337 ^a bil 279 ^c putt 140 ^c pyai 77 ^c bis 338 ^b pun 175 ^d prach 113 ^b bukk 84 ^c pund 161 ^d 1.2 prath 188 ^a but 140 ^c puth 187 ^a pras 337 ^b bud 162 ^a puth 187 ^b pra 44 ^a bud 201 ^b purth 187 ^b 1 prī 53 ^b 1 budh 214 ^a pur 267 ^c 2.3 prī 53 ^c 2 budh 214 ^c pur 294 ^a 4 prī 53 ^d 3 budh 214 ^c pur 294 ^a 1 prus 318 ^a 1 bundh 214 ^c 1.2 pul 277 ^c pru 60 ^b bund 201 ^b 3 pul 277 ^d 1 prus 318 ^a 1 bundh 213 ^d 1.2 pus 316 ^d 2 prus 318 ^b 2 bundh 214 ^a pus 233 ^d proth 187 ^d pus 317 ^a prenkhola 25 ^b pus 336 ^d plaks 319 ^b bus 338 ^a pus 182 ^b plih 348 ^b br 73 ^c 1.3 pū 64 ^b plu 60 ^b bran 176 ^c pūn 176 ^a 3 plus 318 ^c plev 293 ^c bhaks 319 ^c pru 64 ^c pūn 176 ^a 3 plus 318 ^c plev 293 ^c bhaks 319 ^c | 1.2 | nut | | | L'J | 318d | | | 201ª |
| putt 140c pyai 77c bis 338b pun 175d prach 113b bukk 84c pun 161d 1.2 prath 188a but 140c pras 337b bud 162a puth 187b pra 44a bud 201b punth 187b pur 267c 2.3 pri 53c 2 budh 214c pur 294a 4 pri 53d 3 budh 214c pur 294a 1 prus 318a 1 bundh 214c pur 277c pru 60b bund 201b pund 201b apur 277d 1 prus 318a 1 bundh 214c pus 316d 2 prus 318b 2 bundh 214a pus 317a prenkhola 25b pus 336d pus 336d pus 336d pus 182b plih 348b prenkhola 25b pust 182b plih 348b prenkhola 25c prus 182b plih 348b prenkhola 25c prus 182c prus 122b pus 318bc proth 187d bus 338a pus 336d pus 182c prus 318bc plih 348b prenkhola 25c prus 318bc prus 338a p | | puta | 27^b | _ | 13 . | 337ª | | | |
| pun 175 ^d pund 161 ^d 1.2 prath 188 ^a but 140 ^c 1 puth 187 ^a pras 337 ^b bud 162 ^a 2 puth 187 ^b pra 44 ^a bud 201 ^b punt 187 ^b 1 prī 53 ^b 1 budh 214 ^a pur 267 ^c 2.3 prī 53 ^c 2 budh 214 ^b pur 294 ^a 4 prī 53 ^d 3 budh 214 ^c 1.2 pul 277 ^c pru 60 ^b bund 201 ^b 3 pul 277 ^d 1 prus 318 ^a 1 bundh 213 ^d 1.2 pus 316 ^d 2 prus 318 ^b 2 bundh 214 ^a pus 317 ^a prenkhola 25 ^b proth 187 ^d pus 338 ^a pus 336 ^d plaks 319 ^b bus 338 ^a pus 182 ^b plih 348 ^b br 73 ^c 1-3 pū 64 ^b plu 60 ^b bran 176 ^c pūŋ 122 ^b 1.2 plus 318 ^b pūŋ 176 ^a 3 plus 318 ^c pulv 260 ^a plev 293 ^c bhaks 319 ^c | | | | | | 77¢ | | | 338b |
| pund 161 ^d 1.2 prath 188 ^a but 140 ^c 1 puth 187 ^a pras 337 ^b bud 162 ^a 2 puth 187 ^b prā 44 ^a bud 201 ^b punth 187 ^b 1 prī 53 ^b 1 budh 214 ^a pur 267 ^c 2.3 prī 53 ^c 2 budh 214 ^b purv 294 ^a 4 prī 53 ^d 3 budh 214 ^c 1.2 pul 277 ^c pru 60 ^b bund 201 ^b 3 pul 277 ^d 1 prus 318 ^a 1 bundh 213 ^d 1.2 pus 316 ^d 2 prus 318 ^b 2 bundh 214 ^a pus 317 ^a prenkhola 25 ^b pus 182 ^b pus 182 ^b plih 348 ^b brī 73 ^c pus 182 ^b plih 348 ^b brī 73 ^c pūŋ 122 ^b 1.2 plus 318 ^b brī 166 ^c pūŋ 176 ^a 3 plus 318 ^c pūŋ 260 ^a plev 293 ^c bhaks 319 ^c plaks 319 ^c plev 293 ^c bhaks 319 ^c phaks 319 ^c plev 293 ^c bhaks 319 ^c | | | 175d | | | 113 ^b | | bukk | 84¢ |
| 1 puth 187 ^a pras 337 ^b bud 162 ^a 2 puth 187 ^b prā 44 ^a bud 201 ^b punth 187 ^b 1 prī 53 ^b 1 budh 214 ^a pur 267 ^c 2.3 prī 53 ^c 2 budh 214 ^b purv 294 ^a 4 prī 53 ^d 3 budh 214 ^c 1.2 pul 277 ^c pru 60 ^b bund 201 ^b 3 pul 277 ^d 1 prus 318 ^a 1 bundh 213 ^d 1.2 pus 316 ^d 2 prus 318 ^b 2 bundh 214 ^a pus 317 ^a prenkhola 25 ^b proth 187 ^d bus 338 ^a pus 336 ^d plaks 319 ^b bus 338 ^a pus 182 ^b plih 348 ^b br 73 ^c pus 182 ^b plih 348 ^b br 73 ^c pūŋ 122 ^b 1.2 plus 318 ^b brū 64 ^c pūŋ 176 ^a 3 plus 318 ^c pūŋ 260 ^a plev 293 ^c bhaks 319 ^c | | | 161 ^d | 1.2 | | 188ª | | | 140° |
| 2 puth 187 ^b punth 187 ^b 1 prī 53 ^b 1 bud 201 ^b punth 187 ^b 1 prī 53 ^b 1 budh 214 ^a pur 267 ^c 2.3 prī 53 ^c 2 budh 214 ^b purv 294 ^a 4 prī 53 ^d 3 budh 214 ^c 1.2 pul 277 ^c pru 60 ^b bund 201 ^b 3 pul 277 ^d 1 prus 318 ^a 1 bundh 213 ^d 1.2 pus 316 ^d 2 prus 318 ^b 2 bundh 214 ^a pus 317 ^a prenkhola 25 ^b bul 279 ^d pus 233 ^d proth 187 ^d bus 338 ^a pus 336 ^d plaks 319 ^b bust 182 ^c pus 182 ^b plih 348 ^b br 73 ^c pū 64 ^b plu 60 ^b bran 176 ^c pūn 176 ^a 3 plus 318 ^c pūn 176 ^a 3 plus 318 ^c pūv 260 ^a plev 293 ^c bhaks 319 ^c | 1 | | 187^{a} | | | 337 ^b | | | 162^{a} |
| punth 187 ^b 1 prī 53 ^b 2 budh 214 ^b pur 267 ^c 2.3 prī 53 ^c 2 budh 214 ^b purv 294 ^a 4 prī 53 ^d 3 budh 214 ^c 1.2 pul 277 ^c pru 60 ^b bund 201 ^b 3 pul 277 ^d 1 prus 318 ^a 1 bundh 213 ^d 1.2 pus 316 ^d 2 prus 318 ^b 2 bundh 214 ^c 3.4 pus 317 ^a prenkhola 25 ^b pus 233 ^d proth 187 ^d bus 338 ^a pus 336 ^d plaks 319 ^b bust 182 ^c pust 182 ^b plih 348 ^b brī 73 ^c pus 122 ^b plu 60 ^b bran 176 ^c pūn 176 ^a 3 plus 318 ^c pūn 176 ^a 3 plus 318 ^c pūv 260 ^a plev 293 ^c bhaks 319 ^c | | puth | 187 ^b | | | 44 ^a | | bud | 201 ^b |
| pur 267° 2.3 pri 53° 2 budh 214° 1.2 pul 277° pru 60° bund 201° 3 pul 277° 1 prus 318° 1 bundh 213° 1.2 pus 316° 2 prus 318° 2 bundh 214° 1.2 pus 316° 2 prus 318° 2 bundh 214° 1.2 pus 317° prenkhola 25° bul 279° 1 bul 279° 1 bus 338° pus 336° plaks 319° pust 182° plih 348° prenkhola 25° bran 176° pronkhola 25° pronkhola 25° bran 176° pronkhola 25° bran 176° bran 176° pronkhola 25° bran 176° bran 176° pronkhola 25° bran 176° bran 176 | | punth | 187 ^b | 1 | | 53 ^b | 1 | | 2 14 ^a |
| purv 294 ^a 4 prī 53 ^a 3 budh 214 ^c 1.2 pul 277 ^c pru 60 ^b bund 201 ^b 3 pul 277 ^d 1 prus 318 ^a 1 bundh 213 ^d 1.2 pus 316 ^d 2 prus 318 ^b 2 bundh 214 ^a 3.4 pus 317 ^a prenkhola 25 ^b pus 233 ^d proth 187 ^d bus 338 ^a pus 336 ^d plaks 319 ^b bust 182 ^c pust 182 ^b plih 348 ^b bran 176 ^c pūj 122 ^b pūn 176 ^a 3 plus 318 ^c pūv 260 ^a plev 293 ^c bhaks 319 ^c phaks 319 ^c | | | 267° | 2.3 | | 53 ¢ | 2 | budh | 214b |
| 1.2 pul 277¢ pru 60° bund 201° 3 pul 277d 1 prus 318a 1 bundh 213d 1.2 pus 316d 2 prus 318b 2 bundh 214a 3.4 pus 317a prenkhola 25b bul 279d pusp 233d proth 187d bus 338a pus 336d plaks 319b bust 182c pust 182b plih 348b br 73c puj 122b plih 348b br 73c puj 122b 1.2 plus 318bc pun 176a 3 plus 318c pun 260a plev 293c bhaks 319c | | | 294 ^a | 4 | pri | 53 d | 3 | | :214¢ |
| 3 pul 277 ^d 1 prus 318 ^d 1 bundh 213 ^d 1.2 pus 316 ^d 2 prus 318 ^b 2 bundh 214 ^a 3.4 pus 317 ^a prenkhola 25 ^b proth 187 ^d bul 279 ^d pus 336 ^d plaks 319 ^b bust 182 ^c pust 182 ^b plih 348 ^b prus 176 ^c pūj 122 ^b plu 60 ^b bran 176 ^c pūn 176 ^a 3 plus 318 ^c pūy 260 ^a plev 293 ^c bhaks 319 ^c | 1.2 | pul ' | | | | 60 b | | | .201° |
| 1.2 pus 316 ^d 2 prus 318 ^b 2 bundh 214 ^a 3.4 pus 317 ^a prenkhola 25 ^b bul 279 ^d pusp 233 ^d proth 187 ^d bus 338 ^a pus 336 ^d plaks 319 ^b bust 182 ^c pust 182 ^b plih 348 ^b bran 176 ^c pūj 122 ^b 1.2 plus 318 ^b brū 64 ^c pūn 176 ^a 3 plus 318 ^c pūy 260 ^a plev 293 ^c bhaks 319 ^c | 3 | | 277^{d} | 1 | pruș | 318 ^a | | | 213ª |
| 3.4 pus 317 ^a prenkhola 25 ^b bul 279 ^a pusp 233 ^d proth 187 ^d bus 338 ^a pus 336 ^d plaks 319 ^b bust 182 ^c pust 182 ^b plih 348 ^b bran 176 ^c pūj 122 ^b 1.2 plus 318 ^b pūn 176 ^a 3 plus 318 ^c pūy 260 ^a plev 293 ^c bhaks 319 ^c | 1.2 | | | . 2 | pruş | 318 ^b | 2 | | 2144 |
| pus 336 ^d plaks 319 ^b bust 182 ^c pust 182 ^b plih 348 ^b bs 73 ^c 1-3 pū 64 ^b plu 60 ^b bran 176 ^c pūj 122 ^b 1.2 plus 318 ^{bc} brū 64 ^c pūn 176 ^a 3 plus 318 ^c pūy 260 ^a plev 293 ^c bhaks 319 ^c | 3.4 | | $.317^{a}$. | | prenkh | ola 25° | | | 2794 |
| pus 336 ^d plaks 319 ^b bust 182 ^t pust 182 ^b plih 348 ^b bg 73 ^c 1-3 pū 64 ^b plu 60 ^b bran 176 ^c pūj 122 ^b 1.2 plus 318 ^b brū 64 ^c pūn 176 ^a 3 plus 318 ^c pūy 260 ^a plev 293 ^c bhaks 319 ^c | | pusp | 233^{d} | | proth | 187ª. | | | |
| 1-3 pū 64 ^b plu 60 ^b bran 176 ^c pūj 122 ^b 1.2 plus 318 ^{bc} brū 64 ^c pūn 176 ^a 3 plus 318 ^c pūy 260 ^a plev 293 ^c bhaks 319 ^c | | | 336 ^d | | plaks | 3190 | | | |
| 1-3 pū 64 ^b plu 60 ^o bran 176 ^o pūj 122 ^b 1.2 plus 318 ^b brū 64 ^c pūn 176 ^a 3 plus 318 ^o pūy 260 ^a plev 293 ^o bhaks 319 ^o | | pust | 182 ^b | | plih | 3480 | | | |
| pūj 122b 1.2 plus 318b brū 64b pūn 176a 3 plus 318b pūy 260a plev 293b bhaks 319b | 1-3 | | 64 ^b | | plu. | 600 | | - 1 | |
| pūn 176 ^a 3 plus 318 ^a pūy 260 ^a plev 293 ^a bhaks 319 ^a | | | | _ | pluş | 31800 | | brū | 04 |
| puy 200 | | pūņ | | 3 | pluş | 318" | | 14 15 | 10408 |
| 1 pur 267° psā 44° 1 bhaj 123° | | | | | plev | | 4 | | 319 |
| | 1 | pūr | 267 | | psā 🖖 | 44** | 1 | onaj | 125 |

KAVIKALPADRUMA

| 2 bhaj: 123° | 302€ ~ | mal - | 280 |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|------------------|
| 1 bhañj 123¢ | $2 \text{ bhrā} \pm 302^d$ | mala | 28d |
| 2 bhañi 124 ^d | bhrās 338d | mall | 280¢ |
| 1.2 bhat 140 ^d | bhrī 54° | may | 295° |
| bhan 176° | bhrud 162° | mavy | 260¢ |
| 1.2 bhand 162b | bhrūn 176 ^d | maś | 303^a |
| 1.2 bhand 201° | bhrej 123 ^d | mas | 320° |
| bharts 338b | bhres 320° | mask | 84ª |
| bharbh 247° | bhlaks 319b | mas | 339 b |
| bhary 294c | 1.2 bhlas $302^{d}-303$ | mask | 84 ^d |
| 1.2 bha1 280° | bhlās 338d | mah | 348ª |
| bhall 280^b | | maha | 280 |
| bhas 320c | 1 maṁh 348 ^d | 1 mā | 440 |
| bhas 338c | 2 mamh 349° | 2.3 mā | 444 |
| bhā 44° | maks 322 ^b | mānks | |
| bhāja 28° | makh 91 ^a | 1.2 mān | 2222 |
| $bham 254^b$ | mank 84d | mänth | 189° |
| bhāma 27^d | mankh 91 ^a | 1.2 mārg | 93¢ |
| bhās 319 <i>d</i> | mang 93b | mārj | 125^a |
| bhās 339° | 1 mangh 97° | māh | 349¢ |
| bhiks 319c | 2 mangh 97d | mi | 49° |
| bhid 201 ^d | mac 105d | mich | 1130 |
| bhil 280° | maj 125^a | mith | 188 ^b |
| bhi 54 ^a | majj 125¢ | 1 mid | 203 ^b |
| 1.2 bhuj 124 ^a | 1 maño 105° | 2.3 mid | 203¢ |
| bhund 162^d | 2 maño 106d | 4 mid | 203d |
| 1.2 bhū 64° | math 149d | mind | 203b |
| 3 bhū 64 ^d | man 177° | _ minv | 294 ^d |
| 4 bhū 65 ⁷ | manth 149d | mil | 280d |
| bhūş 320 ^b | 1 mand 163b | | 303° |
| 1 bhr 68 ^d | 2.3 mand 163° | | 298 |
| $2 \text{ bhg} 69^{\circ}$ | math 189d | 1 miş | 321ª |
| bhrj 124 ^b | 1 mad 202° | 2 mis | 321 ^b |
| bhrá 302^b | 2.3 mad 202^{d} | mih | 349b |
| $bh_{\overline{q}}$ 73 ^d | 1.2 man 222b | 1 mī | 54 ⁶ |
| bhes 320° | 3.4 man 222¢ | 2.3 mi | 54¢ |
| bhyas 339^{α} | mantr 268 ¹ | mım | 254 ^b |
| 1 bhrams 302^b | 1.2 manth 188d | mīl | 280¢ |
| 2 bhrams 302° | 3 manth, 1892 | mīv | 294¢ |
| bhrajj 124° | mand 202^{α} | 1 muc | 106^a |
| bhran 176° | mabhr 268 ² | 2.3 muc | 106 b |
| 1 bhram, 253d | mamb 241 ^d | _ muj- | 125^{a} |
| 2.3 bhram 254 ² | may 260 ⁵ | 1 muñc | 106a |
| bhras 302c | marb 241d | 2 muño | 106d |
| bhrāj 1234 | mary 294d | muñj | 124d |
| | *** * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * | J. | + |

| 1 | | 141 ^b | | t | 322ª | , | 11 | 91 |
|-----|------------|------------------|-----|-----------|------------------|-----|--------|---------------------------|
| | muț muț | 141° | 4 | mrakş | 203^a | 1.0 | rakh | 91° 94° |
| 4 | - 1 | 177^{x} | | mrad | 203 106¢ | 1.2 | rag | 91 ^b |
| | muņ | 141 ^b | | mruc | 106 ^d | | rankh | 916 |
| | 41 | 150° | | mruñc | 100 ^a | 1.0 | rang | 94° 98° |
| 1 | muṇṭh | 163 ^d | | mreț | 141 | 1.2 | rangh | 30^{a} |
| | muņḍ | 164^a | | mred | 163ª | 1.0 | raca | 127 b |
| | muṇḍ | 204 ² | | mluc | 106¢ | 1.2 | rañj | $\frac{127^{2}}{142^{2}}$ |
| 1.2 | mud | 268 ^b | | mluñc | 106 ^d | | raț | 150 ^b |
| | mur | 113^d | | mlech | 113° | 4 | rațh | 177 ^b |
| | murch | | | mleț | 141 ^a | 1 | | 177 |
| | murv | 295 ⁷ | | mled | 163° | 2 | | 177° |
| 4.0 | mul | 281 ^a | | mley | 295 ^b | | ranv | 295 ^d |
| 1.2 | muș | 320d | | mlai | 77^d | | rad | 204° |
| 3 | muş | 321 ^a | | | 3 | | radh | 215 b |
| | mus | 339 ^b | | yakş | 322^d | | rap | 234 ^b |
| | must | 182 d | | yaj | 126° | | raph | 238 |
| | muh | 349° | 1 | yat | 183, | | rabh | 247° |
| | mū | 65 b | | [nir-]yat | t 183° | | ram. | 255 ^a |
| | mütra | 28€ | 3 | yat | 183 ^b | | ramph | 238e |
| 1.2 | mūl, | 281° | | yantr | 268° | 1.2 | ramb | 242^{α} |
| | mūs | 321° | | yabh | 247 ^b | | rambh | -247 ^d |
| | | 69° | . 1 | | 254° | - | ray | 260¢ |
| | | 28 ^b | 2 | yam` | 254 ^d | | ras . | 339d : |
| 1.2 | | 125 ^b | | yas | 339d | | rasa | 29¢ |
| | mŗd | 163 ^b | | yā | 45 ^a | • | rah | 349d |
| | mţņ | 177^b | | yāc | 1072 | | raha, | 29 ^b |
| | • | 204 ^b | 1.2 | yu | 60° | | rā | 45 ^a |
| | mrdh | 215^{a} | 3 | yu | 60 ^d | | rākh | 916 |
| | mŗś | 303 ^b | | yung | 93d | | rāgh | 98 b |
| 1 | mrs | 321 ^b | | yuch | 114 ^a | | rāj | 127° |
| 2.3 | mrs " | 321¢ | 1 | yuj | 125 ^d | | rādh | 216 ^a |
| 4 | mrs | 321 ^d | 2.3 | yuj | 126 ^a | | rās . | 340 |
| 1.2 | | 29^a | 4 | yuj | 126 ^b | | ri | 49 b |
| | m | 74ª | | yut | 183° | | rinkh, | 91 b |
| | me | 75b | | yudh | 215 ^a | ŕ | ring | 94 b |
| | met | 141 ^a | | vup | 234 ^a | .1 | ric | 1072 |
| | med. | 163^{a} | | yūs | 323° | 2 | ric . | 107 ^b |
| | meth | 188¢ | • | yeş | 322° | | rij | 127 ^a |
| | med | 203 d | | yaut | 141° | ** | rinv | 2 |
| | medh | 214d | •• | yaud | 164 ^b | 1.2 | riph | 238d |
| | mep | 234" | | | | | rimb | 241 ^d |
| | mev | 295 ^b | | ramh | 350° | | ris | 303 ^b |
| | mokš | 322b | . ' | ramha | 30 ^b | | riș | 323ª |
| | mnā | 45 ^a | ** | rak | 85 ^b | •, | rih | 349¢ |
| 1 | Ph. 1 | 321d | | raks | 323° | 1 | rī : | 54 ^d |
| • | | | | | | | | |

| 2 | 55 ^a | 2 | 1.: | 128 ^b | | 4 | 1ut | 143 ^b |
|-------|--|------------|----------------|-------------------|------|-----|-------|------------------|
| 2 r | | 3 | | 128¢ | | | luth | 151 ^b |
| | | 3 | | 30 d | 3.1 | | luth | 151° |
| | | | laja | 128^{a} | | | lud | 165° |
| | | . 1 | lajj 4 1-≈: | 128 ^b | | | lud | 165 ^d |
| | | 2 | lañj | 128 | | | lunt | 142 ^d |
| | uj 127 ^a | 2 | , | 30d | | | lunt | 1436 |
| | ut 142 ^b ut 142 ^c | 8 | lañja | 143¢ | | 1 | | 150d |
| | | - 1 | lat : | 164° | | | luṇṭh | 151° |
| 1.2 r | | | lad | 164^d | | 4 | | 166 b |
| | | 2 | lad | 165^a | | | luṇḍ | 189 ^b |
| | unth 150^d | 3.4 | lad | 165 ^b | | 1 | lunth | 235^{a} |
| | ud 204¢ | | land | | b. 1 | | lup | 235 b |
| | nu-]rudh 215° | 2 | land | 165¢ | | | lup | 233 ^b |
| | udh 215d | | lap | 235^{b} | | | lubh | |
| | up 234 ^a | | | 248ª | τ. | 2 | lubh | 248¢ |
| r | uś 303 ^b | | labha | 31 ^a | 101 | | lumb | 242¢ |
| 1 r | us 323 ^a | | lamb. | 242 | | | luș | 324 ^a |
| 2.3 r | us 323 ^b | | lambh | 248ª | • | .• | luh | 350° |
| | uh 349 ^d | | lal 🤄 | 2816 | | | lū : | 65^b |
| | ūksa 30° | | lala · | 310 | , | | lūs : | 323d |
| r | ūpa 29 ^d | _ | laś | ·303¢ | 7 | | lep | 234° |
| | ūsa 30° | | laș | 324ª | | 1.2 | | . 85° |
| | ek a 85 ^a | | laș | 324 ^b | | 1.2 | loc | 108ª |
| | ej 127¢ | 1 | las . | 340 ^a | | | lot | 144 ^a |
| r | et 142 ^a | 2 | | 340 ^b | • | | lod · | 166° |
| | ep 234° | | lā | 45 ^b | • | | lost | 143 ^d |
| r | ebh 247 ^d | | lākh : | 910 | | | laud | 166 ^a |
| r | ev 295° | | lāgh | 986 | | | 1pi | 55° |
| | es 323° | | lāj | 127 ^d | | | lvī | 55° |
| | ai 78 ^a | | lāñch | 114 | | | | |
| r | od 164° | | lāñj | 127 ^d | | 1.2 | vaṁh | 351 ^d |
| | aut 141 ^d | | lābha | · 31 ^a | | | vakș | 326^{a} |
| r | aud 164 ^b | | likh- | 91¢ | | | vakh | 91 |
| | | | liṅkh | 91 ^d | , | | vaňk | 85 d |
| | ak 85 ^b | 1.2 | ling | | 7.7 | | vankh | 91 |
| 1 1: | | • | lip | 234 ^d | | | vang | 95ª |
| | aks 324 ^d | 1.2 | liś · | 303d | | | vaṅgh | 99 ^a |
| 1: | akh 91 ^d | | lih : | 350 ^b | | 1 | vac ' | 108 b |
| 1.2 1 | ag 5 3 94d | 1 | | 55 ^a | | 2 | vac 🐍 | 1086 |
| | ankh 91d | . 2 | lī: | . 55 ^b | • | 3 | | 108 d |
| | ang 94° | 3 | 1ī | 55 ° | | | vaj | 130^{a} |
| | angh 98° | | luñc | 108 ^b | î | | vañc | 109 ^b |
| 2.3 1 | angh 98d ~ | | luñj 🤄 | 128° | | | vaño | 1090 |
| la | ich 114 ^a | | lut | , 142° | | | vaţ | 144a |
| 1 la | ij 🤼 128 ^a 😁 | 2.3 | lut | 143° | ٠., | | vat | 144¢ |

| | vata | 33 <i>c</i> | 1 | vā | 45 ^b | | vrnj | 129 ^b |
|-----|---------|--------------------------------------|-----|----------------|--------------------------------------|-----|----------------------------|------------------|
| | vath | 151 ^d | 2 | vā | 45 ^d | | ALU . | 177° |
| | vaņ. | 177¢ | | vānks | 326 ^b | 1 | | 183¢ |
| | vaņţ | 144 ^b | | vāñch | 114¢ | 2 | - 0 - | 183d |
| | vant | 33 b | | vād | 167^{a} | 3 | | 184ª |
| | vanth | 151^d | | vāta | 32 d | 1.2 | | 216 |
| 1.2 | | 166¢ | | vādh | 216^d | | vrn | 224d |
| | vad | 205^{a} | | vāvŗt | 184 ^a | | vrs | 304 ^a |
| 3 | | 205 b | | vāś | 304b | 1.2 | | 325° |
| | vadh | 216^{a} | | vāsa | 32ª | 1 | vrh | 351 ^a |
| 1 | yan | 222^{d} | | vāh | 351¢ | 2.3 | vgh | 351 ^b |
| 2.3 | van | 223^{a} | | vic | 108d | | v | 74^{a} |
| 4 | van | 223 ^b | 1 | vich | 114 ^b · | | ve | 75 ^b |
| | vand | 204^{d} | 2 | vich | 114° | | veņ | 177^d |
| | vap | 236^{a} | 1 | vij | 128^{d} | | veth | 189¢ |
| | vabhr | 268¢ | 2.3 | vij | 129^{a} | | vep | 235d |
| | vam | 255 ^b | | viţ | 144 ^d | | vel | 281° |
| | vay | 260° | | vid | 166 b | | vela | 33ª |
| | vara | 31 ^b | | vitta | 32¢ | | vell . | 281° |
| | varc | 109¢ | | vith | 189 ^d | | vevī | 55 d |
| | varņ | 178 ^b | 1 | vid | 205¢ | | veşt | 144ª |
| | varņa | 31° | 2 | vid | 205^{d} | | veh | 351° |
| | vardh | 217^{2} | 3 | vid | 206ª | | \mathbf{vehl}^{ϵ} | 281° |
| | varph | 238¢ | 4.5 | vid | 206 b | | vai 🖟 | 78ª |
| 1 | varh | 350^b | | vidh | 216 ^b | | vyac | 109ª |
| 2 | varh | 350° | | vip | 235¢ | | vyath | 189 ^b |
| | val | 281^d | | vil | 282 ^a | | vyadh | 216 ^b |
| | valk | 86 b | | viś | 304 ^b | | vyap | 235° |
| | valg | 95 ^b · | | viș | 324^d | 1.2 | vyay | 260^{d} |
| | valbh | 248¢ | 2 | vis | 325^{a} | | vyaya | 32 b |
| | valyula | 33 ^d | 3 | viș | 325 ^b | | vyuņţ | 144¢ |
| | valyūla | 33 ^d | | vis | 341¢ | | vye | 75°. |
| | vall | 281 ^d | | vī | 55 ^d | 1.2 | vraj~ | 129 ^d |
| | valh | 350° | | vīja | 34 ^a | | vraņ | 177° |
| 2 | | 350^d | | vīra | 34 ^b | | vraņa | 34° |
| | vaś | 304° | 4.0 | vuṅg | 95 ^a | | vraść | .109d |
| | vaș | 326 ^b | 1.2 | vŗ | 69 b | 1.2 | vrī | 56 ^a |
| | vașk | 85d | 3.4 | vŗ | 69° | | vrīd. | 166d |
| | vas | 340 ^d | | vrmh | 350d | | vrīs | 340° |
| 2.3 | vas | 341 ^a 341 ^b | | vrmh | 351 ^a | | vrud | 167 ^b |
| 4 | vas · | 341^{9} 32^{a} | | vzk | 86ª | | vrūs | 340° |
| | vasa | 85 ^d | | vrks | 325d | | vlī | 56 ^b |
| | vask | 184 ^b | _ | vrc | 109 ^d 129 ^b | | vleska | 33 b |
| | Vast | 352^a | 1 | vrj vri | 129° | 1 | [ā-]śaṁs | 2104 |
| | vah | 334 | 2.3 | v r j 🕠 | 129 | 1 | [a-]sams | 342 |

| 2 śams | 342¢ | • | | | |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|------------|--------------------|----------|------------------|
| ž samst | 342° 184d | śī | 56 ^b | 1.2 śran | |
| 1.2 sak | | 1.2 śīk | 87 ^b | 3 śran | |
| sank sank | 86¢ 86 d | śībh | | śram | |
| śac | | śīl | 283° | 1.2 śrā | 46^{a} |
| śańc | 110^{b} | śīla | 350 | śrām | |
| | 1102 | . śuk | 87 ³ | śri | 49 b |
| | 145 ^a | 1 śuc | 110^{b} | śriș | 327^{a} |
| | 152^{a} | 2 śuc | 110^{d} | śrī | 56 ° |
| 2 śath 3 śath | 152 ^b | śucy | | 1.2 śru | 61 b |
| | 152c | 1.2 śuth | | 1 śrai | 78^{2} |
| śatha | 35 ^b | 1 śuņţ | h 153 ^a | 2 śrai | 78 b |
| śaņ | 178° | 2 śunt | | śroņ | 178° |
| śaņḍ | 167 ^d | śudh | | ślańk | 87^a |
| śad | 207^{α} | śun | 223¢ | ślang | 95 b |
| 1.2 śap | 236 ^b | 1 sund | | ślatha | 34 ^d |
| śabd | 206 ^{cd} | 2 sund | | ślākh | 91* |
| 1.2 śam | 255€ | 1.2 śubh | 249° | ślāgh | 99 b |
| śamb | 242° | śumb | | 1.2 ślis | 327 b . |
| śarb | 242d : | śulk | 87^{d} _ | 3 ślis | 327 c |
| śarv | 296ª | śulb` | 242^{d} | ślok | 87¢ . |
| 1 śal | 282 ¹ | śuș | 327° | ślon | · 178e |
| 2 śal | 282 ^b | śūr | 269° | śvank | |
| | 282° | śūra | 35 ^b | śvac | 110° |
| śalbh | 248 ^d ··· | śūrp | 236 ^b | śvañc | 110^{a} |
| śav | 296 ^a | śūl | 283¢ | śvath | 152° |
| śaś | 304¢ | śūs | 328^a | śvatha | 35¢ |
| śas 1 | 326b | 1 sgdh | 217^{b} | śvanth | |
| 1.2 śas | 341 ^d | 2 śrdh | 217¢ | śvabhr | |
| śākh' | 910 | ś <u>r</u> | 74 ^b | śval | 282 ^d |
| śāḍ ' | 167¢ | śel | 283¢ | śvalk | 884 |
| śān | 223¢ | śo | 79¢ | śval1 | 282° |
| śāra | 34d | şoņ | 178° | śvas | 341° |
| | 282 d | śaut | 144 ^d | śvi | 49¢ |
| | 342 ^a | śauḍ | 167¢ | śvit | 184¢ |
| | 342 ^b | ścut | 184¢ | śvind | 207^{a} |
| | 342 [¢] 19 [¢] | ścyut | 1846 | | |
| | | śnath | 189 ^d | șțyai | 78 ^d |
| | 327 d | śmīl | 283 b | 1 sthiv | 296 ⁸ |
| | 99° ; 130 b | śyai | 78¢ | 2 sthiv | 296° . |
| | | śrank | 87² | sthīv | 296° |
| | .45¢. | śrang | 95 ^b | svask | 88 b |
| | 283 ^a | 1.2 śran | 178 ^d | | , |
| | 26 ^c | 1 śrath | 190 b | samst | 184 ^d |
| | | 2 śrath | 190° | 1.2 sag | 95 c |
| 4 śiş 3 | 27 ^a . | śratha. | 34 ^d | 1.2 sagh | 99¢ |

APPENDIX 1

| | sangrā | ma 36 ° | 1 | su | | | | |
|-----|----------|------------------|--------|---------|---------------------|-----|---------------|------------------|
| 1 | | 110^d | 2.3 | su : | | 1.2 | stan ` | 224^a |
| 2 | sac | 111^{a} | 4 | | | | stana | 38d |
| | sajj | 130 ^d | 5.6 | su | 62 c · | | stam | 256 b |
| | sañj | 130° | | sukhà | 39 b | | stama | 36^{α} |
| | sat | 145 ^d | 1 | | 145¢ | 1.2 | | |
| | satt | 146° | 2 | • • | 147 ^b | | stigh | 990 |
| | sath' | 153° | 1 | | | | stip | 236 d |
| | sattra | 37^d | 2 | | | | stim' | 256 b |
| 1 | | 207^{b} | 1.2 | | 269 ^b | | stim | 256^{a} |
| 2 | | 207€ | | suh | 353 ² | | stu | 62^{b} |
| 3 | | 207¢ | 1-3 | | 65° | | stuc | 111 ^b |
| 1.2 | | 223 ^d | | sūca | 38^a | | stubh | 249° |
| 1.2 | | 237 ^b | • | sūtra | 37¢ | 1.2 | stūpi | 237^{a} |
| 1.2 | sabhā ja | | 1.2 | | 208 ² | 3.4 | | 2376 |
| | sam | 256 ^b | 1.4 | suu | 269^{n} | э.т | stūp | 70^{a} |
| | sama | 36^a | 1.2 | | 328 b | 1 | str | 353ª |
| 1 | samb | 243 | 1.2 | | | 2 | strmh | 353b |
| 2 | samb | 243 ^b | 2 | . • - | | | strmh | 328 ² |
| 3 | samb | 243° | | sürksy | 201 | 1 | strks | |
| 1.2 | | 131^a | 1 2 | sūs ' | 2006 | 2 | strks | 328¢ |
| 1.2 | , | 243 ^a | 1.2 | • | 328° | 1.2 | st <u>r</u> h | 353 ^b |
| 2 | sarb | 243 ^b | | sg ` | | | st₹ | 74° |
| 1.2 | sarb | | 3 | sr. | 70 ^b | | stena | 380 1 |
| 1.2 | | 284° | 1 | srj | 131 ^a | 1 | step | 236 ^d |
| | saśc | 111^{a} | 2 | srj | 131 ^b !- | 2 | 1 | 237¢ |
| | sas | 343 ^b | | srp | | | stai | 78° |
| 1 | sah | 352¢ | | srbh | 250 ^b | | stoma | 38d |
| 2 | sah | 352^d | | srmbh | 250b | | styai | 78e |
| 1.2 | | 218 ^b | 1 | sek | 88 b | | sthag | 950 |
| 1.2 | | 297 2 | 2 | sek | 89b | | sthal | 283^d |
| | sāntva | 36 ^b | 1 | sel . | 283¢ | | sthal | 284° |
| | sām | 256° | 2 | sel | | | sthā | 46 ^b |
| | sāma | 36 b | 1 | sev " | | | sthuḍ | 167 ^d |
| | sāmb | 243¢ | 2 | sev | 297¢ | | | 37° |
| | sāra | 39° | 1 | sai | 78¢ : | | snas , | 342 ^d |
| | si | 50^a | 2 | sai | 78 ° | | | 46 ^b |
| | sic | 111^b | | so , | | | | 147° |
| | siţ | 145° | | skand | 210^{a} | 1 | snih | 352 ^b |
| 1 | sidh | 217^{d} | | skandha | 39d | 2 | snih | 352€ |
| 2.3 | sidh | 218 ^a | | skambh | | | snu | 62 b |
| 4 | sidh | 218 ^b | | sku | 62 ^c | | snus | 343^{a} |
| | simbh | 249 ^b | | skund | 210 ^b | | snuh | 352^{τ} |
| | sil | 283 ^d | | skhad | 209€ | | spand | 209 b |
| | siv | 296 ^b | | skhal | 284 ^b | | spardh | 218¢ |
| 1.2 | sīk | | 1.2 | stak | ୧୧ ¢ | | sparś | 305^{a} |
| | | | | | | | • | |

| | spaś | 305 ^b | | sribh | 250 ^b | , | hişk | 89 ¢ |
|-----|---------|---------------------|-----|---------|------------------|-----|-------|------------------|
| | spr | 70° | | sriv | 297 ^b | | hu | 62 ^d |
| | sprá | 304d | | sru | 62^d | 1 | | 168 ^b |
| | sprha | 36d | | srek | 89 ^b | 2 | hud | 168° |
| | sphat | 147 ^a | | srai | 78e | | hund | 168° |
| | sphața | 39¢ | | svang | 95 d | | hurch | 114e |
| | sphant | 147^d | | svañj | 130° | | hul | 285^{b} |
| | sphar | 269¢ | | svath | 153¢ | | hūḍ | 168 ^d |
| | sphal | 284° | 1 | | 208^d | 1 | hŗ | 70^{d} |
| | sphäy | 261° | | svad | 209^{a} | 2 | hţ | 70° |
| | sphiţ | 147^b | | svan | 224^{b} | 1.2 | hrs | 328^{d} |
| 1 | | 146 ^b | 1.2 | svana | 40^a | 3 | hŗș | 329^{a} |
| 2.3 | | 146° | | svap | 236° | | het | 147e |
| 4 | | 146^d | | svara | 38 b | 1.2 | | 153e |
| 5 | | it 147 ^a | 1.2 | | 184e | 1 | | 169^{b} |
| | sphuṭa | 36d | 1.2 | svard | 209^{a} | | hed | 169¢ |
| | sphud | 168ª | | svask | 89 ^a | | hes | 329¢ |
| | sphuņţ | 146 ^d | | svād | 209^{b} | | hod | 169 ^b |
| 1 | | 168ª | 1 | svid | 208 ^b | | haud | 169ª |
| | sphund | 168 ^b | 2 | svid | 208d | | hnu | 62e |
| _ | sphur | 269¢ | | svr | 69^d | | hmal | 285^{a} |
| | sphurch | | | svr | 74 ^b | | hrag | 950 |
| • | sphul | 284° | | | | | hras | 343^{d} |
| | spūrj | 1316 | | haţ | 147e | | hrād | 210° |
| 1 | smi - | 49 d | | hath | 153° | | hrī | 56 d |
| 2 | smi | 50^a | | had | 210° | | hrīch | 114e |
| | smit | 147c | | han | 224° | | hrud | 168d |
| | smīl | 284^d | | hamm | 256e | | hrūd | 168^d |
| | smurch | 114^d | | hay . | 261 ^b | | hrep | 237^d |
| 1.2 | | 70^{b} | | hary | 261^{b} | | hres | 329^{b} |
| 3 | smr | 70^{c} | | hal | 285° | | hraud | 169^{a} |
| | syand | 209^{d} | | has | 343 ^d | | hlag | 950 |
| 1.2 | syam. | 256 ^d | 1.2 | hā | 46° | | hlap | 237^{d} |
| | syama | 40^a | | hi | 50° | | hlas | 343d |
| 1 | srams | 343 ^b | | hims | 343° | | hlād | 210^d |
| 2 | srams | 343¢ | | hikk | 89¢ | | hval | 285^{a} |
| | sramh | 353¢ | | hiṇḍ | 169^{a} | | hvr | 70^d |
| | srank | 89^{a} | | hindola | | | hye | 75° |
| | srambh | 249 ^d | | hinv | 297 ° | | | |
| 2 | srambh | 250^{a} | | hil | 285 ° | | | |

APPENDIX 1

SAUTRA ROOTS

| uḍ | 355 ^b | tandr | 358 ^a | riph | 356 ^d |
|---------------------|------------------|-------|------------------|--------|--------------------|
| $ud \in \mathbb{F}$ | | tav. | 358° : | ribh | 3574 |
| ur · | 357 ^d | dham | 357 ° | lat | 355 ^d |
| ul | 358 ^a | pañj | 354 ^c | lul | 358 ^b |
| ŗś | 358¢ | pīy | 357^{d} | lus | 359^{b} |
| kañj | 354° | put | 355 ^d | vad | 355 c |
| kap | 356 ^c | bhis | 359^{a} | sat | 356 ^a |
| kark | 354 ^a | mañj | 354^{d} | sall | 358 ¢ |
| kuṭh | 355 ^b | mat | 355^{a} | sik | 354 ^b |
| kut | 355 ^e | mark | 354 ^b | sund | 356° |
| kşad | 356 ^b | marc | 354 ^c | skambh | 357 b |
| kşup | 356^{d} | yuş | 359^{a} | skumbh | . 357 ^b |
| cańk | 354 ^a | raņţ | 355^{a} | stambh | 357ª |
| dim | 357 ° | raś | 358^{d} | stumbh | 357^a |
| - | | | • | | |

APPENDIX II

An alphabetical Index of Meanings, together with the corresponding roots (also arranged alphabetically).

amsake: sat abhivāde: vand amse: bind abhisave: cucy, sucy abhisarpane: dyu agniyutau: dhmā abhug-gatyoh: 1 langh agniyutau dhvanau: dhmā abhuji: 1 langh agragatyām: pur abhyāse: mnā, śīla aghakrtau: agha aghyarthake: vangh abhyāse 'tiśāyane: śīla aghyarthe: 1 mangh abhradhvanau: gada *abhraśabde* : stana anke: 1 laks angacurne: vrana amarse: 4 dhrs amiśrane: 1 yu atikrame: 2 att, att, adt, uch arcāyām: mañc atikrame vadhe: 2 att, att, adt arce: cay, 1 man, 1.2 man atiśāyane: 2 [vi-]śis, śīla arjane: 1 arj, rj, 1.2 sarj adane: kad, kud, 1 car, hu artau: cakk, cikk, cukk adane darpe ca: kad arthane: av, nāth adbhute: citra arthyāyām: bhiks adhahpate: bhrs, 1.2 bhrams, ardane: 1 tump, tuh, 1 duh, lumb bhraś arde: uh, tumb, 3 div adhārstye: klīb, klīv alamkṛtau: tams adhyayane : [adhi-]i, carc alamarthe: okh, drākh, dhrākh, anādare: 1 att, 1 jas, tod, dhī, rod, rākh, lākh raut, raud, sit, sit, 1.2 sutt, alābhe: bhiks 2 sūrksy, sphit, smi, smit, hind, alīke: 3 hrs 1 hed, hod avaksepe: kuts anādare īrsye: 2 sūrksy avagame: av anādare taucchye ca: 1 sutt avajñā-caurye: 2 lunt antardhau: 3 laj avaj nāyām: avadhīra, 2 luņț anvesane: dhundh avane: tuñj, dangh, day anveșe: geș, gleș, 2 mārg avayave: piś apanayane: luño avidhvamse: 4 dhr apasāraņe: on aśabde: kall apānotsarge: pard asamsītau: 2 car apradāpramadoh: kūt asamskrte: 3 sath, svath, svanth, apradāyām: kūt sath, svath apramadi: kūt asadvyavahāre: phakk abhibhave: ji, jri, tr asadvyavahāre san airgatau: phakk abhibhave jaye ca: ji asarvopayoge: 2 śis abhiyoge: add, add asphutadhvanau: śiñi

ākrsi: 1 krs ākruśi: vid ākrośe: vit ākrośe svane: vit ākṣepe : 2 muṭ, svara ākhyāne: 1 vid āghāte: ud (S), lat (S) āghrāne: śingh ācāre: 1 car ācchādane: ūrnu ājau: gph, 1 riph ādare: dr ādāne: kuk, 1.2 grah, glah, cīy, vrk ādrtau: pust, bust ādhāre: dhī ādhāre 'nādare : dhī ādhyāne: 1.2 kanth, manth āpane: rak, 2 rag, lak āplāva uddhrtau utplutya gatyām: skund *āplāve*: vād, skund ābhāsa-mantrayoh: kuņa ābhāse: kuņa ābhīksnye: 1 iş āmarse: 2 śīk āmṛṣi: 1 sīk āyāme: āñch, drāgh ārambhe: angh, 1 mangh, vangh ārogye: 1 kit ārohaņe: vad (S) ārjave: ubj, dān ārjave chidi: dān ārtasvare: 1 kaņ, 3 ku, kū ārdratve: knūy ālasye: kunth, runth, 1 lunth, 3 sath, 2 suth : svañj :: 2 laks, 1.2 āviskṛtau: 2 śabd āvrtau: kūl, 2 rudh utsarga-samortyoh: bud āśāyām: bhrūn utsarge : bud āśā-viśankayoh: bhrūn utsāhe: drek, dhrek āśisi: nāth, 1 [ā-]śams, 2.3 utsrji: 2 pyus

āsrutau ; 2 sūd

āskande: 2 tik, tig. āskande vadhe: 2 tik āstrtau: kut (S) āsvāde: ūrd, rasa āsvāde snehe: rasa āhatau: 1 tat, tad, tand āhvāne: kand, 1 krand, kland icchā-garva-cāpale : kak icchāyām: kak, 1 kit, tam, 1 div ijyāyām : dīks itau: cañc, 2 tañc, tvañc, vis ityām: trks *īkṣe*: 1 īṣ, 2 lok, 2 loc ide: pan īpsāyām : lal īpse: lala, vara, spṛha : īrsye: īrksy, īrsy, 1.2 sūrksy i satkampe: spand The : cest carc, jarc, jarch, jarjh, jharc, jharch, jharjh, brū, bhiks, lat, 2 vat, varna uktau bhartse: carc, jarc, jharc ucchraye: murch ucchrāya-dhrtyarcā-bhāsu kalkane dambhe śāthye: mañc ucchrāye: 2 tat, mañc, 1-4 stūp ucchritau: 3 pul uñche: 2 is, unch, 1.2 udhras, 1.2 dhras, sil, sil uñche utkșipi ca: 2 udhras utksipi: 2 udhras utksepane: olañj, 2 land utksepe: oland, dul, 1 dhras. utpāţe: rad utplutya gatyām: skund

udgāre; snuh

āskadi: stigh

udgire: vam uddhrtau: skund udyame: 2 ad, gur, gur, gurv, 1 gur, 3 vrh udvrttau: sku unmanthana-jihvayoh: 2 lad unmanthane: 2 lad unmade: met, med, mret, mred, mlet, mled, lot, lod, unmitau: tul upakāre: 2 tan, 4 van upakşaye: tas, 1 das upaghāte: uth, 1 ruth, 2 luth upatape: 1.2 kliś upatāpe: 1 du, 2 dru, svr upanītau: jyo, dīks upaveše : ās upasevāyām: vāsa upaseve: 3 lad upaskare: 1 yat upahatau: 2 tan, 4 van upahatau śraddhāghāte śraddhopa-2 tan, 4 van ūrjane: gj, 2 chad ūrjāšabde: 2 gar j rddhau: 2 vrmh, 1 vrh ekacare: vanth aisy-gatyoh: pata aisye: rt, 3.4 tap, nath, 1.2 pat, pata, 1.2 sur aiśye gatyām ca: 2 pat aiśvarya-prasavayoh: 3-5 su aiśvarye: īś, 3-5 su authye: 2 smr katvat bhaya-bhimayoh [ca] : kit katthane: śalbh, śāl, śībh, ślāgh

katthe: cibh

kathane: khyā

kampa-gatyoh: 1 ir kampe: 1 ir, 2 ej, tang, tep, tvang, 1 dhu, 1-3 dhū, 2.3 vij kampe gate: tvang kampe gate skhaláne ca: tang karmanām samāptau: tīra, pāra *kalahe* : tut kalkane: mac, mañc, 1 muc, 1 muñc kalkane dambhe sāthye: mac, mañc, 1 muc, 1 muñc kalke: 1 cap kalpane: 1.2 kpp kānksaņe: kānks kānksi: khat kānkse: drānks, dhrānks, dhvānks, vānks ghorarute: kānkse drānks, dhrānks, dhvānks *kāntikṛtau* : dhūś kānti-gati-vyāpti-kṣepa-prajanakhādane: ī, vī, vevī kāntisamkşaye : mlai kāntau: av, ī, 3 prī, vī, vevī kāme: av, 1 [anu-]rudh, vānch kārkašye: kadd, kadd kāršye: krs, 2 taks, 2 tvaks *kālopadeše* : kāla, vela kīlabandhe: hath kīlabandhe balātkṛtau plutau: hath kutsane: 1.2 garh, galh, nid, nind, ned, riph (S) kutsā-chidoh: 2 kutt kutsāyām: 2 kutt kutsite rave: kard kutse: iñj, īj, 3 gup kutse gatau: iñj, īj kunthe: punth, 1.3 manth, manth, lunth kundre: gundr kuśabde : kās kusmiti: kusm : kall, 3 ksvid, 2 guj, guñj bde 'sabde : kall . hikk

kūrde: 1.2 gurd, 1.2 gūrd kṛtau: av, 2.3 kṛ, kṛṇv, cuḍḍ, cudḍ krtau hāve: cudd, cudd krtyām: raca krpāyām: krap kelau: kumāra, kumāla kaitavāghyarthayoh: 1 mangh kaitave: 1 mangh, 2 sath kopane: bhāma kope: 2 kup, krudh, maś, miś kautilye: 1 kuc, 1 kut, kmar, dhvr, vank, hurch, hvr *kriyāsu* : kag krīdāyām: ūrd, khurd, khūrd. 1 div krīde: 2 kil, kurd, kūrd, 3 gudh, ram, 2 las krudhi: 2.3 rus krodhe: bhām krose: 1.2 sapklame: glai, hay, hary klame gatau: hay, hary klidi: mrdh kliśi: 2 kunth, krunth, 2 tup, tuph, 2 tump, tumph, pith, bhiks kliśi vadhe: 2 tup, tuph, 2 tump, tumph, pith kledane: tim, tīm, 2 sgdh klede: und, klid, 1 suc, 1 su, stim, stīm klese: 1 kunth, drph, drmph, dhiks, dhuks, 2 sath kvele: 2 sel ksanikeksane : citra kşanikekşane lekhye'dbhute: citra ksaye: 2 ksi, ksai, jai, dī, vyap, 1 sai ksayaisvaryayoh: ksi ksarane: ghams, rī, sic kṣare: ghams, cut, cyut, ścut, ścyut kṣāntau: 2 tij, 1-4 mṛṣ, kşityam: vyunt, 2 sai sipi : vrid ksipi lajje:

ksute: k

li: ksud, 1.2 mut, mrd ksudi āksepe ca: 2 mut ksudhi: ksudh ksepe: aj, 2 as, 1.2 il, i, ksapa, khota, khoda, bis, mi, moks, labha, labha, vip, vi, vevi, 3 sū, step ksepe gate: aj ksode: mrad ksora-cchidoh: khur ksore: khur :: 1 heth khanje: 1 khund, lang, v khanane: kşur, khai khādane: ī, vī, vevī khede: tam, dū, 1 yat, khedecchayoḥ : tam khedopaskarayoh: 1 yat khelane : gud khele: krīd khotana-vaikalyālasye: kunth khotane: kunth, khod, khor, khol, 1 suth, 1 sunth khote: runth, 1 lunth khyātau : khyā, 1.2 prath *khyātau kathane* : khyā

gande: gand
gaticāturye: dhor
gati-rakṣayoh: tay, 1 nay
gati-vrddhyoh: śvi
gati-samkhyayoh: kala
gati-sevayoḥ sukhe [ca]: vāta
gati-stutyoh: ṛś (S)
gati-sthairyorjanārjane: ṛj
gate: 2 amh, angh, aj, 2-4 anc, ath,
anth, 1 amb, arb, tang, trang,
tvang, 1 mangh, vangh, śon
gate nindārambha-javeṣu: angh,
1 mangh, vangh
gate mliṣtoktau ca: 4 anc

gatau śrutau: 2 śru gatau: 2 añj, 1 am, ay, 1 ard, av, as, 3 as, 1.2 i, ikh, inkh, 1 il, ī, gatau himse: 2 can īnkh, īj, īnj, 1.2 īr, ukh, unkh, gatau himse ca: śarb ur (S), ri, rn, rt, rn, rs (S), rs, es, kams, 2 kan, kan, kamb, karb, kala, 1.2 kas, kel, 1.2 kram, kvel, gatyām tanke: 1.2 svart kṣaj, 2 kṣañj, 4 kṣi, kṣel, khamb, kharb, khel, gamb, garb, 2 ga, gatyām dāne ca: janks gatyām prāpane ca: 3 g gruc, 2 gluc, gluñc, ghamb, gharb, 2 can, camb, cay, carb, cel, cell, 1 jud, jun, dī, tamb, gatyām matyām: mī tay, tarb, til, till, trank, 2 daks, day, 1 div, 1.2 du, dram, 1 dru, gatyām sattārthe ca: 2 pis drun, dhinv, dhūr, dhri, dhrni, gatyāghāte: khot dhraj, dhrañi, dhrij, dhvams, dhvaj, dhvañj, 1 nakh, namb, 1.2 nay, narb, 2 pat, pat, 1 pad, pada, pamb, pay, parb, 2 pal, pall, paśa, paṣa, pi, pin, put (S), pel, 2 phan, 3 phal, phel, mand, may, marv, mask, mask, mim, yā, ramh, rang, l ran, ri, ring, rī, babhr, bamb, barb, runth, lang, 1 langh, 1 ling, mabhr, mamb, 1 lunth, vank, 1.2 vaj, vask, vask, 1 vā, vāta, 2 vich, vī, vevī, mluc, mluñc, vyaya, 1.2 vraj, 2 śat, 3 śath, śamb, śarb, 2 śal, śel, śyai, 1.2 śru, śvath, śvanth, śvabhr, śvi, sath, 1.2 [a-]sad, 3 sad, 1.2 sal, saśc, 2.3.5.6 su, 2.3 sg, sel, sriv, sru, svath, han, hamm, hay, hary, 2 hā, hi, hind, hud, hūd, hrep hod, haud, hrud, hraud gatyālasya-steya-khote : gatau aiśvarya-prasavayoh: su 1 lunth gatau kautilye 'pi ca: vank gandhagrahane: ghrā gatau khañje: lang gandhe: nal gatau cāle ca: pel gamana-himsayoh: vā gatau caurye ca: gruc, 2 gluc gatau tyāge: vyaya lep, 2 vā, veņ, 1 strks gatau nudi: 2 īr gamane 'dane ācāre: 1 car gatau bhajane sabde: 1 am garvake: 1.2 man gatau bhramse: dhyams gatau vadhe: 2 daks, dhūr, han śaut, śaud gatau śabde: mim garve glapane: 2 mad gatau sāte ça; kams, 2 kas

gatau samskrtau ca: 2 vaj, 2 vraj śath, gatyasamskrta-samskrte: 3 śvath, śvanth, sath, svath gatyām bhaya-bhīmayoh [ca]: kit gatyām vakraņe taucchye: kruñc gatyām: 2 ank, ang, at, abhr, ing, it, 1, 2.3 r, 7, 1.2 kat, kant, kit, kep, kruñc, gam, 2 gūr, gep, glep, 2 cyu, chyu, janks, 1 ju, jes, jyu, tik, tik, dhauk, tav (S), 1 tik, trauk, 1 pand, 2 pat, path, panth, pav, 1.2 pis, pes, plih, mañc, marb, mī, 2 muñc, mep, mruc, mruñc, ramh, raph, ramph, 1 ramb, ray, rimb, 2 ru, 1 liś, lvi, 2 vańc, vabhr, vay, varph, 1 vyay, vlī, śun, śvac, śvańc, sańc, sall (S), 2.3 sidh, 2 sīk, srp, sek, skand, 2 strks, srank, srek, 1.2 svart, svask, runth, gamane: rch, 1 car, 2 rangh, rep, garve: kak, kharv, 1 drp, 2 mad, gahane: gaha, nil

APPENDIX II

gāne: gai
gārddhye: 2 lubh, luh
gāhe: pīḍ, math, 1.2 manth
gudakrīḍe: kurd, kūrd
gudakriḍe krīḍe: kurd, kūrd
guptoktau: mantr
gumphane: 2 dṛbh
gopana-kutsayoḥ: 3 gup
gopane: 3 gup
grantha-bādhayoḥ: spas
granthe: gādh, guph, gumph,
2 cṛt, 1 pas, 2 pas, 2 pas, sūtra,

grahane: ghinn, ghunn, ghṛnn, day, spars
grahane gatau vadhe dāne 'vane: day
grahane ślese: spars
graha-samvytau: 1 cīv
grahe: av, as, 3 as, gṛha, 1 cīv,
1 jhas, 1 tras, marc (S), rā, lā

grahe pidhāne: 1 jhaş grāhe: 1 gras glapane: 2 mad glānau: 1.2 klam

ghātane: caṣagh, tigh, dagh ghānye: kṛḍ, 2 jal ghānye bhakṣe: kṛḍ ghṛṇāyām: ṭt ghoravāśite: drānkṣ, dhrānkṣ, dhyānkṣ

aye: 1 kṣal, khal, skhal, sphul
caye cale: skhal
caye cale sphūrtau ca: sphul
cala-tvisoh: jval
calane: kap (S), barh, balh, vel,
vell, vehl
cale: 2 cal, jval, bhres, vep,
skhal, sphar, sphur, sphul
cāpale: kak, prenkhola
cāla-gatyoh: kel, kvel, kṣel, khel,
cel, cell, śel, sel

: kamp, kep, kel, kvel, 1 ksal, ksel, khal, khel, 1.2 ghatt, cel, cell, pel, 1-3 bhram, vyath, śel, sel, sphal, hmal, hval cāle caye: 1 kṣal, khal cityām: 1-3 ci citre: 2 ling cintane: dhyai cintāyām: 3 bhū, veņ cinte: 1 kgp cīve: rīv cumbane: cumb cumbe: nims, niks curnane: pis cūrņe: 2 puţ cūrne bhāsi: 2 put cetanākhyāna-vāsa-vāde: 1 vid cetanāyām: 1 vid

ceste: ih, 2 ghat, trand caurye: grue, 2 glue, 2 lunt, 2 lunth, lund, stena, hnu

: 1 svad, hul chadmagatyām: tsar chādane: 3 ghr, str chidi: kuṭṭ, kuṭh (S),

chidi: kuṭṭ, kuṭh (S), 2 kṛṭ, khur, cun, 2 cuṇḍ, 1.2 truṭ, dān, 1 muṇḍ, 1 muṣ, mus, lū, vardh, 1 vas

chidi marde: 1 mund chede: 2 cut, 2 cunt, chid, chut, cheda, do, picc, 1 lup,vrasc

janau: 1.2 jan janmani: 1 gā janyām: ruh jaye: ji jarāyām: jyā jarē : angh dh

jave: angh, dhāv, 1 mangh, vangh

jave mrji: dhāv jāgare: jāgg, drāh jāgare niksepe: drāh jādye: mand jigīsāyām: 1 div

jigīṣecchā-paṇi-dyutau krīḍā-gatyoh;

1 di

| jighāmse: druh | : oja |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| jihvāyām : 2 lad | • |
| jīvane: ūrj, 1.2 bal | toșaņe: 2 jñā |
| jīvane dhānyāvarodhe ca : 2 bal | taucchye: 1 att, kuñc, kruñc, |
| jīvane bale: ūrj | 1 cuṇḍ, puṭṭ, 2 liś, 1 suṭṭ |
| jīve : dhiks, dhuks | taucchye 'nādare ; 1 att |
| jrmbhe: 2 jabh, 3 jambh, jrbh, | tyaji: rah |
| jrmbh | tyage : ujjh, jung, dangh, raha, |
| jaihmye: 1 granth, tun, drun | vitta, vung, 1-3 vrj, vrnj, vyaya, |
| jaihmye vadhe gatau : drun | 1 hā |
| jñaptau: jñap | tyāge 'vane : daṅgh |
| jñāne: ki, 1.2 cit, veņ | vrtau ca : 3 vrj |
| jñīpse: prach | : 2 bhuj |
| jyane: 1.2 jţ, jrī, jhţ | trāņe bhakṣe : 2 bhuj |
| jyānau : ghūr, jūr | trāsa-śańkayoh : śańk |
| jyānau vadhe: jūr | trāse: śank |
| jvorthe : dik | tvaci grāhe: 1 taks, 1 tvaks |
| | tviși: 2 kac, kañc, 2 chrd, jul, jval, |
| jharjhe: jarts | tad, 1 dams, 5 nat, 1 pat, pims, |
| | 2 puth, 1 mamh, 3 langh, 2 vamh, |
| tamsane: 2 svan | 2 valh, 1 vich, 1 vrmh, hat |
| takse: 3 taks | |
| tankane: kath | damse: 2 das |
| tanke: 1 kṣañj, śvabhr, 1.2 svart | dandapāte: danda |
| tatau: 2 pañe, pras | dade: dadh |
| tantutatau: siv | dambhe: 1 dambh, mac, mañc, |
| tapah-khedayoh : śram | 1 mue, 1 muño |
| tapasi: śram | darpe: kad, 1 kand, karv, kṣīb, |
| tarka-trptyoh: 2 jus | kṣīv, garva |
| tarke: ūh, 2 jus | darbhe: 2 granth, 1 śranth |
| tarpane: 1-3 prī | darbhe vadhe : 1 śranth: |
| tarpaņe kāntau ca 3 prī | daršane: īkṣ, 1 lakṣ, sabhāja |
| tāde: vyadh | daršane 'nke : 1 laks |
| tāpa-stutyoḥ : ark | darśe: 2 damś |
| tāpe: ark, 2 dhūp tārasabde: 2 kuc | davāsisoh aisye 'rthane: nāth |
| tāre: tī | dave: 2 khid, 3.4 tap, nath |
| tāre 'bhibhave pl | davaisyayoh: 3.4 tap |
| tucchane: 1 cut, cutt, | dasane: khard, 2.3 d |
| ; tuş, tüş, 1.2 hrş | 1 pyus, |
| , end, end, vin mig | 2.3 plus |
| trptiyoge: 3 mad | dahi bhāge ca ; 1 pyuş |
| trptau: av, cak, 2 jus, dhrai, suh | dā-gatyoh : kṣaj, 2 kṣañj |
| is tre | gph, |
| | 1 riph |
| | F |

dane: 1 is, gph, 3 can, janks, 1 tunj, [ava-]tvis, dad, day, 1.2 dā, dāy, 2.3 dāś, 1 dās, diś, dhā, 1 piñi, 2 pis, barh, 3 bal, balh, 1 bhal, bhall, yaj, rā, 1 riph, 2 lanj, lunj, san, 1.2 sran, satt, 2 san dāne dhṛtau : dad dane vadhe: 3 bal, 1 bhal, bhall dāyām: kṣaj, 2 kṣañj dāhe: ul (S), 1 kuṇd, kūţa, 1.2 tap, damh, dah, pyus, śriş, 1 śliş dāhe mantre: kūţa dīpane: dīp, varņa dīpti-pratīhatyoh: 2 rut, 1 lut dīptau: as, 3 as, 1 ej, ghan, ghrn, ghrn, cakās, cand, 2 cīv, tark, damh, didhi, 1 dhup, bha, bhas, yut, rāj, 2 rut, rej, 1 lut, 1 lok, vare, 1 varh, 1 vgt, 1 vgdh, 1.2 subh, sumbh, 1 sumbh dīptau grahe gatau : as, 3 as dīptau dāhe : damh duhkhakrtau: duhkha duhkhe: vyath duḥke cāle bhaye : vyath durgatyām : daridrā durgandha ārdratve šabde : knūy durgandha-śīrnyoh: pūy durgandhe: knūy, pūy durvāci : śatha, śvatha duhi: 2 duhdrkksaye : andha drši: vleska dršau: 2 das dršau damše: 2 das devane: 2 chrd, tev, didhi, dev devane tvisi vamane: 2 chrd devane dīptau : dīdhī devārcā-dāna-samgakrtau: yaj devārcāyām: yaj deśyoktau : mlech dainyake: 1 khid dainye: glep dairghyake: 3 tan

dolane: āndola, hindola
daurbalye: kṛpa, śāra, śratha,
ślatha, sāra
dausthye: tank
dyuṭau: av, indh, kan, 1.2 kāś,
kumś, 1 kup, 1 ghaṭ, ghanṭ
1 div, bhas, 1 ruṭ, 2 sumbh
dyuṭyām: 1.2 jut, jyut, dyut
drawyaparyaye: krī
drāvane: lī
druhi: gandh

dharme: pun dhānyāvarodhe: 2 bal dhānye : 2 dhan dhāraņe: tantr, dhā dhāraņe puștau dāne : dhā dhūse: ghums, dhūs, dhūs dhṛtau: 1 tras, dad, dhi, 4 puş, mañe, mal, mala, mall dhrtau grahe nisedhe: 1 tras dhrtyām: kutumb, 1-3 dhr dhrstatve: galbh dhvanane: 1 syam dhvanarddhyoh: 2 vrmh, 1 vrh dhvane: 2 vrmh, 1 vrh dhvanau: ambh, khu, 2 gu, 1 guj, grj, grnj, ghu, ghur, nu, dhmā, pit, maj, manj (S), mas, mārj, miś, muj, muñj, 1 ru, styai, styai dhvanau kope : maś, miś dhvanau bhīmārthe: ghur dhvāne: tur, dhan, dham (S), dhran, dhvan, nās, syama, svana

natau: 2.4 nat, nam
nabhogatau: 1.2 dī
narte: nyt
narmani: sphunt, 2 sphund
nasi: 1 jambh
nahe: kañj (S), mav, murv
nāthe: 1.2 nādh
nādare: tyd, 1.2 sūrks
nādrtau: pust, bust
nādrtyādrtyoh: pust, bust

3 jud, damb, dimb, dabh, näsane: dhakk, nakk 3 dambh, 2 dimbh nāśe: naś, pams, so nyakkarane: dyai nihsnehane: 1 phan niketané: 1 gurd, 1 gūrd, 1 tuñj, nyakkāre: ir 1 piñi, 2 pis, pūrv, 2 lañi, luñi, pacane: 2 śrai satt i : srai niketane himse bale dane: 1 tunj, 1 pinj, 2 pis, 2 lanj, lunj, satt panau: 1 div nikete: pūrb pade : anka, anga niksepe : drāh pade laksmaņi: anka, anga nigarane: 2 gt paramaisvarye: ind nindane: 3 yu nindāyām: angh, sph, 1 mangh, parikūjans: 2 div parigrahe: paks, paksa 1 riph, vangh, parighāte: 2 khid ninde: 2 badh, 4 yuj parighāte dave: 2 khid nimīlane: 3 kaņ nimeşane : śmil, smil parimāne: mas nimeșe : kșmîl, mîl parimāne parīnāme : mas niyama-vratādesopanītişu: jyo, dīks parivarte: 1 ghut parivesanābhāve: 2 yam niyame: jyo, dīks nirāse: 1.2 ksiv, ksīv, [ava-]tvis, parivesane: 2 yam pariveșane tadabhāve : 2 yam 1.2 sūd, 1.2 sthiv, sthīv, snas parihāne : ūna āśruti-hatyoś ca: 2 sūd parināme: mas : 3 vas : 1 kuc nisāne: 2 jñā, śi, śo niśāmane: cāy,bud, bund, 1 bundh, : 1 sgdh ven paryāpane: proth nisāmane vāditrādāna-gamanaparyāptau : al jñāna-cintāsu : veņ palāyane: drā niśame 'rce : cay palāye: munth ke: 1 pac, 2 bhaj, bhrajj, radh, niśrāvane: keta niședhe: 1 tras niskarse: kus, 2 tūl pāngulye: khañj nispacane: kvath pane: cūs, dhe, pa, pi nispattau: 2 phal pārusye: rūksa nītau: 1.2 nf pālana-samtatyoh: tāy nīrūpane: 3.4 bal, 2 bhal pālane: tāy, traī, de, 1 pr, 1 pr, raks nutyabhivādayoh: vand pidhāne: 1 jal, jhaş nutyām: rc, vand nudi: 2 īr, 1.2 kṣip, cud, tip, dip, piśunoktau: bhas pil, 2 vyay *ide*: karj, 1 su nudau: 2 kal, 1 kil : mīv nrtya-himsayoh: 1.3 nat pușțau: dhā, 1-3 puș, 1,2 bhr pūjane: 1.2 arh : 1.3 nat

APPENDIX II

| pūje: 1 añc, 1.2 arc, 2 piñj, | : 2 an, jīv, 2 tunj, śvas |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| mah, maha | '>ane: 2 tuñj |
| <i>pūtitve</i> : kuth | prāpaņe: 3 g, nī, vah |
| pūter utpattau : khac, khav | prāptau: av, 1.2 bhū, labh |
| pūtau: palyula, palyūla, valyula, | |
| valyūla | trmp, trmph, pīy (S) |
| pūraņe: 2 tūņ, 1 tūl | prīti-prakāśayoḥ : ruc |
| pūrti-cchidoh : vardh | <i>Prīti-rakṣā-prāṇane</i> : spr., 3 smr |
| pūrtau: ubh, umbh, tu, parv, | prīti-lihoḥ: 2 svad, svard, svād |
| | |
| purv, 1.2 pūr, 1.2 pr, 1.2. pr, prā, | prītau: av, dinv, dhinv, 3 pr, prī, |
| 1 prus, 1 plus, marv, vardh | 2 bhand, ruc, sabhāja, 1 snih, |
| pūrtau gatau : marv | spr, 3 smr, 2 svad, svard, svad, |
| prthakkrtyām : bhāja | hinv |
| prthaktve: vic | prītau gatau : dhinv |
| peșe : cūrņ | prekse: drs |
| <i>painye</i> : baṭh | prerane: 3 jñã, nud |
| paiśunye: sūca | preșe : cit, pin |
| poșe: nij | preșe gatau sleșe : pin |
| prakāšane : sphuta | plavane: śaś |
| prakāśe: ruc | plutau : rev, haṭh |
| praksepe: pgth, 1 prath | plutyām: tī |
| prajane: ī, vī, vevī | |
| prajanaisye: 1.2 vrs | phullane: pusp |
| pratāpane: 2 kut, 1 kutt | phulle: 1 sphund |
| pratijñāne: mun | |
| Pratisthā-granthayoh : gādh | bandha-tvisoh: 2 kac, kañc |
| Pratisthāyām: gādh, 2 mūl | bandhane: khaca |
| pratisthitau : tal | bandha-bādhayoh sparša-gatyoh: |
| pratiharse: 1 krath | paśa, paṣa |
| pratihrși: 1 śrath, 2 śranth | bandha-varṇayoḥ : kīţ |
| pratīghāta-trptyoh : cak | bandhasamāpane varjane 'tikrame: |
| pratighāte: cak, 2 ruth, 1 luth, | uch |
| 1.2 stak | bandhu-samhatyoh : kul |
| | bandhe: ant, and, int, uch, 2 kac, |
| pratīdāne: me | kanc, kīt, kīl, 2 jud, ṭank, nah, |
| pratīhatau: 2 ghut, 2 rut, 1 lut | 2 paś, paśa, 1 paṣ, paṣa, 1 pas, |
| pratyarpane: 2 [nir-]yat | 1.2 badh, 1.2 bandh, mavy, mū, |
| pramāde: yuch, 2 srams, 1 srambh | 2 yu, 1 śrath, si |
| praveše : viš | |
| prasave: śūs, 2.3 su, 1.2 sūs | bandhe ninde ca : 2 badh |
| prasahyahrtyām : 1 hr | bandhe mokse vadhe : 2 śrath |
| prasade: stuc | bandhau : kul |
| prasnutyām: snu | bala-tejasoh : oja |
| prasrāve: mūtra | balātkṛtau : haṭh |
| prāgalbhye: 2 dhrs | : ūrj, oja, 1 tunj, 1 pinj, 2 pis, |
| prānane: 1.2 an, spr., 3 smr | 2 lañj, luñj, satt |
| | |

KAVIKALPADRUMA

bhāve: 1 as, 4 vid bādha-gāhe: pīd bhā-sattārthe: 1 tunj, 1 pinj, 2 lanj, bādhane: eth, 3 c bādhe: 1 paś, paśa, 2 paṣ, paṣa, luñj bhāṣaṇe: 2 bhat, rath, valk, hlap 2 pas, picch, pid, mich, spas, het, bhāse: gad, lap, śulk, śvalk 2 heth bhāsane: kums, knas, krams, laja, bādhe granthe: 1 paś, 2 paṣ, 2 pas lañja, 1 land balye: kud, lat bhāsi: 1 añj, 2 gup, 2 ghr, trams, bālye 'dane : kud dams, 2 nad, 2 put, bhañj, bhrāj, bālyoktyoh: lat 1.2 bhrāś, 1.2 bhrās, bhrej, bile: śvabhr 1.2 bhlāś, 1.2 bhlās, 1 rangh, bile gatau tanke : śvabhr 2 lut bije: vap bhāse: 1 amh, tvis, 1 loc bukke: bhas bhāse nirāse dānc ca : [ava-]tvis bukke pisunoktau: bhas bhidi: karna, 1 phal, bhid, 1 sphut bodhane: jñā bhiyi: 1.2 dx, 2.3 vij : 3.4 man bhī-kampe: 2.3 vij bhītyām: bhī, bhrī bhaksane: khād, kheta, kheda, bhītyām bhrtyām ca: bhrī plaks, psā, bhaks, bhlaks bhīmārthe: ghur bhaksa-hāsyoh : jaks bhīme: kit, khit bhakse: ad, krd, 1 gal, 2 gras, glas, bhuktau: valbh. ghas, 1.2 cam, carv, 1 cas, cham, bhūti-pūtyor utpattau: khac, khav jaks, jam, jim, jham, trn, trn, bhūter utpattau: khac, khav 2 bhuj, vrn, vrn, snus bhūşane : al, bhūş' bhange: 2 ruj bhūse: mank, 2 mangh, 2 mand, bhajane: 1 am, yus (S) bhaya-bhīmayoh: kit, khit bhrji: rnj, bhr, rij bhaye; kit, klav, khit, 2.3 tras, bhrti-pustyoh: 1.2 bhr 1 drbh, bhes, bhres, vyath bhrtau: 4 cal, 1 bhat, bhund, bharge: lāj, lāñj: 1.2 bhg, bhg bharjane: bhri bhrtau bhrji bhartse : bhr bhartsane: 2 laj, lañj, lāj, lāñj bhrtau vrtau: bhund bhartsane bharge : laj, lañj bhrtyām: bī, bhrī bhartse: carc, jarc, jarch, jarj, bhedane: bil, bhil jarjh, jharch, jharjh, 1.2 tarj, bhede: 2 kand, khad, khud, 2 khund, bharts, bhas, bh? 1.2 cat, chidra, 2 tud, 1.2 dal bhartse dyutau ca: bhas bhede raksane: 2 kand bhartsoktyoh: jarch, jarjh, jharch, bhaisyayoh: 1.2 sur jharjh bhojane: 2 aś bhaga-sevayoh ! 1 bhaj bhramse : dhyams, 5 nat, nad, bhage: av, 1 pyus, 1 bhaj, vata, 1 srams vanta bhramane: 1.2 ghun, ghūrn bhāge veste: vata bhrāntau : cank (S) bhāyām: 1 tunj, 1 pinj, manc, bhrudyartha-majjayoh : vrud 2 lañj, luñj, 1.2 sur

bhrudyarthe: vrud.

magne: 2 mund, hud medhāyām: mith, meth, medh majjane : dud, drud, bul maithune: yabh majje: bhrud mokse: ksvid, 1.2 ksvid, 2 jas, matīksite : kusm 2.3 muc, 2 śrath, 2 śranth, 1 svid matīksite kusmiti: kusm mokse pratihrsi: 2 śranth matau: 2 kit, 5 vid mokse snehe: 1.2 ksvid matyām: mī motane: bhañi mathi: khand modane: hlād made: gaj, garv, math, mand : 1 mand, mand, mrd mantrane: keta ucchraye: murch mantrane niśrāvane: keta moha-sneha-mokse: 1 svid mantre: kuṇa, kūṭa, guṇa, śrāma mohe: rch, tandr (S), murch, 1 svid manthe: khaj, 1 lud, 1 su; maundye: diks marde: pums, pund, munt, 1 mund maundyejyā-jyorthe: diks marsane : cīk mraksane: 2 añj, 1 mraks marse: 1.2 ksam mraksane mlecchane: 1 mraks mahattve: 1.2 pul mlistoktau: 4 añc, 1 nad mahi: yakş mlecchane: mraks māne: niṣk, 1-3 mā, māh, śulb, śūrp yatane: yas māne sarge : śulb : jeh, 3 yat, yes, vāh, veh, māraņa āloke nišāne tosane stutau: 2 jñā yatne pratihrsi: māraņe: 2 jñā yabhane: 1 jabh, 2 jambh mārgaņe: gavesa, mrga yācane: artha, 1 ard, ban, yac miti-krīdā-svāde: ūrd yace: cat, cad, ret, 3 van, vith, veth mitau: ūrd yātanā-gati-yācane : ard mithyoktau: kundr yātanāyām: 1 ard miśrane: 3 bhū, 1 yu. yutau: 1 krp, 1.2 yuj miśrane 'miśrane: 1 yu yutau cinte: 1 kgp mīmāmse: 3 vid yutyām: miśra munda-bijoptyoh: vap yuddhe: yudh, sangrāma munde: vap yudhi: jaj, jañj di: 1 jus, prd, 2 bhand yupi: 2 lupmuai seve: 1 jus yogyatve: 1 arh mūrtau : çch yogyatve pujane: 1 arh. mūrtau gamana-mohayoh : çch *mūlye*: argh ramhasi: 2 ju mrjā-dhvanyoh : maj, mārj, muj, rakau: 2 lag muñi raksane: 2 kand, pā mrjāyām: maj, mārj, muj, muñj rakṣāyām : spr, smr mrji: dhav, kharj rakse: av, 3 kund, gud, gund, mrtau: mr 1 gup, jams, jarts, tay, 1 nay, 1 pal, pāl : 4 mid, med

rakșe gatau kāntau prītau trptau dyutau śrutau praptau ślese 'rthane veše bhāge vṛddhau grahe vadhe svāmyarthe vagame kāme krtau: av rakse jharjhe ca: jarts rave: 1 an, 1 kac, gard, 2 ghus, 1 dhan, dhis, dhvan, ribh (S), hras, hlas rāge: 1.2 rañi rābhasye: rabh rugjaye: bhis (S) rujāyām: śūl ruji: 2 sat, sand ruti: 1 kal, 2 ran, van, vran rudi: 1.2 klind ruși: 2 gudh, 1 ruț ruși dyutau : 1 ruț rūpakṛtau : rūpa roge: 2 am, ūs, jvar rodane: kand, 1 krand, kland rodane āhvāne : kand, 1 krand, kland rode: kruś, rud rode hūtau : kruś rodhane: skambh (S), skumbh (S), stambh (S), stumbh (S) rodha-parka-kautilya-lekhane: 1 kuc rodhe: 1 kuc, pañj (S), pīl

rosa-samhatyoh : vaks rose: 1.2 cand, maks, vaks rohane: mul, 1 mul

laksaņe: lach, lāñch laksmani: 1.2 ank, anka, anga laksmani gatyām ca : 2 ank lajje: vrīd, hrī, hrīch lābhārthyālābhokti-kliši : bhiks lābhe: bhiks, 2 vid lipi: dih lipse: gardh, gādh, gṛdh lihi: 2 svad, svard, svād luntane: 2 mus, mūs lūni-pūtyoh : palyula, palyūla, valyula, valyūla

lūnau: cho, dā, palyula, palyūla, valyula, valyūla lekhane: kuc, likh lekhye : citra lepe: goma, lip lothe: 3 luth lope: culump, chur

vakragate : ak, ag vakrane: kuñc, kruñc, 1 bhuj vakrane taucchye: kuñc, kruñc vajranirghoșe: sphūrj vañcane: 1 vañc vantane: vant vade: kleś, caks, rap vadha-kleśa-kaitave: 2 śath vadha-medhayoh: 4 mid, med vadhe: 2 att, att, adt, 1.2 ard, arv, av, 1.2 uş, rkş, kaş, kişk, 1 kunth, 1 kg, knath, 2.3 krath, klath, kṣaṇ, kṣan, khad, khaṣ, 2 gūr, 1 cat, 2 cas, chas, jas, 1 jas, jurv, jūs, jhas, 2 tik, 1 tud, tudd, tund, 1.2 tup, 1.2 tuph, 1.2 tump, 1.2 tumph, tūd, trup, truph, trump, trumph, thurv, 2 daks, day, 2 dās, durv, druņ, drū, dhūr, nud, pith, 3 bal, 2 bundh, 1 bhal, bhall, maş, mith, 4 mid, 1.2 mī, 1 mus, mf, meth, med, medh, yūs, raph, ramph, 2 riph, ris, rih, rī, 2 ru, 1 rus, lūs, varph, 1 varh, vas, 1 vas, vast, vrīs, vrūs, 2 śath, śas, 2 sas, 1 śis, śnath, 2 śrath, 1 śranth, 1.2 strmh, 1.2 strh, han

vadhe kleše ca: 1 kunth vadhe gatau : rī, drū vadhe gatyām ca: raph, ramph, varph vadhe gatyām: 2 gūr, 2 ru

vadhe dahi: 1.2 us vadhe diptau: 1 varh vadhe 'nādare: 1 jas

APPENDIX II

| vadhe medhāyām samge ca: meth, medh vadhe medhāyām: mith vadhe sneha-cchidoś ca: 1 vas vande: pust | vidhūnane : kṣmāy vidhau : vidh viprayoge : 2 viṣ viplave : ṭal, ṭval vibādhe : 3 kliś |
|--|--|
| vande nādrtyādrtyoh: pust | vibhāge: pus, pyus, 3 maṇḍ, |
| vamane : chard, 2 chrd varane : vāvrt, 3 vrt | 1.2 vand |
| varjane: uch, yung, śulk | vibhāge dāhe ca : pyus vibhāge veṣṭe : 3 maṇḍ |
| varņa-pūjayoḥ samparke [ca]: 2 piñj | vibhāge veşte ca : 2 vaṇḍ |
| varņe: kīţ, nīl, 2 piñj, varņ, śoņ | vibhājane : aṁśa, aṁsa |
| vartane: 2 v _t t | vimardane: lul (S) |
| vardhane : hi | vimohane: 1 lubh |
| vardhane gatau : hi | vimohe: yup, rup |
| vākyaprabandhe : katha | viyoge: 1 ric |
| vāk-samdeśayoḥ: 2.3 vad | viratau: 1 yam |
| vāg-bhartsayoḥ : jarj | vireke: 2 ric |
| vāci: jap, jarj, jalp, path, barh, | vilāse: 3 cal, 1 lad |
| balh, 1 bhaṇḍ, bhāṣ, raṭ, reṭ, | vilekhe: 1.2 kṛṣ, kṣur, hal |
| 1.3 vac, 1-3 vad, śac | vilekhe khanane : ksur |
| vānche: 2 iş | vilota-vilodayoh: 3.4 lut |
| vāditrādāne: veņ | : 3.4 lut |
| vāde: 1 vid | : gāh, 3.4 luṭ |
| vāraņa-paryāpti-bhūṣāsu : al | viśankāyām: bhrūņ |
| vāraņe: al | visabde: 1 ghus |
| vāsa-gatyoh : 4 kṣi | viśarane: 1 śuc, sphata, 2 sphut viśese: 3 śis |
| vāsa-madayoḥ : maṭh | viśvāse: sramh, 2 srambh |
| vāse: 1 kit, 4 kṣi, cil, maṭh, vasa, | viṣāde: 3 sad |
| 1 vid vikalatve: kad, kand, krad, krand, | viṣāde śaraņe gatau: 3 sad |
| klad, kland | visthotsarge: 1 gu, had |
| vikāre: śav | visarge: 1.2 sgj |
| vikāśe: 3.4 sphut | vistāre : varņa |
| vikāse : phull | vistrtau: 1 tan |
| vikrame: śūra | vismāpane : kuha |
| viksepe : 2 k‡ | vismṛtau: sphurch, smurch |
| vicāre: 1 mān | vihatau: bādh, vādh |
| vicchuraņe : rūṣa | vipse: 4 lad |
| vijñāne: 3 kţ, 1 gţ | vrmhane: sthula |
| vijñāne vijñāpe ca : 1 g | vrtau: 3 kat, khatt, bhund, 1-3 vr, |
| vijñāpane: 1 budh | vīks, vīc, vīj, vye |
| vijñāpe:1 g₹ | vrtau vrsi : 3 kat |
| vitsztau : gū | vrtti-himsā-pūrtișu : tu |
| vitarke: 2 syam | vrttau : tu |
| vidāre: khan, 3 d₹, skhad | vrtyām gatyām ca : vlī |

KAVIKALPADRUMA

| vrtyām bhrtyām: bī vrtyām: tvac, bī, vī, vī, 1.2 vrī, vlī, sthud, sphit, sphud vrddhau: av, īdh, edh, 1 daks, dī, dī, pū, pyāy, pyai, 2 mamh, 1 vamh, 2 vī, 2 vī, śvi vrī: uks, 3 kat veke: 1 vij vege: tur, 4 śal, śval, śvall | vyāyāmuke: 4 pr vrajane: kank vraje: danv, dhanv, naks, nes, raņv, riņv, rev, valg, sav, srang, slang vraje vikāre ca: sav vratādese: jyo, dīks vrīde: 1 laj, lajj vrudane: majj |
|--|---|
| vedane: 2.3 budh veśe: av veṣṭane: paṭa, mur veṣṭe: 1 kṛt, guṇṭh, guṇḍ, 1 gudh, 3 maṇḍ, 1 vaṭ, vaṭa, 2 vaṇḍ, veṣṭ, stai, 2 heḍ vaikalye: kuṇṭ, kuṇṭh, 2 kuṇḍ, sama, stama vaikṛte: duṣ vaiklavya-vikalatvayoḥ: kad, kand, krad, krand, klad, kland | śaktibandhe: 1 dhṛṣ śaktau: kṣamp, drāgh, dhrāgh, rāgh, lāgh, 1.2 śak, 1.2 sah, suh śaktau tṛpi ca: suh śankāyām: rek, śaṅk śanke: 1 rag śanair gatau: cup, phakk śabdakṛtau: 1 śabd śabda-natyoḥ: nam śabdasātatye: 2 [ā-]krand śabde: 1 am, 2 amb, u, kall, kaś, |
| vaiklavye: kad, kand, krad, krand, klad, kland, sam, stam vaicittye: muh vaire: dvis vyakti-gati-mraksane: 2 añj vyaktikāre: 2 pac, 1 pañc vyaktau: 5 añc, 2 añj vyajane: vīja vyathā-mrjoh: kharj vyathāyām: kharj vyathe: tud vyavahṛtau: paṇ | 1.2 ku, kun, kur, kai, knū, knūy, kvan, 3 ḡ¸, 1 can, 1 can, dhvana, nam, 1.2 nard, ban, bran, bhan, bhran, mā, mīm, 2 ramb, rambh, ras, rās, rep, rebh, rai, lamb, lambh, 1 van, vās, 1.2 stan, 1 svan, svṛ, hve sabde sramsane ca: lamb sabdopatāpayoh: svṛ same: dam, śam śaye: 1 il, svap śaye gatau kṣepe: 1 il |
| vyavahrtau stutau : pan vyākulatve : 4 gup vyāghāte : gud, ghud vyāje : vyac vyāje sambhave : vyac vyāpane : āp vyāprtau : 2 van vyāprtau : 2 van vyāpti-prīnanayoh : inv vyāpti-samhatyoh : 1.2 aks, 1 aś vyāptau : 1.2 aks, 1 aś, inv, ī, 1 vis, vī, vevī, śākh, ślāk | śarane: 3 sad śāthye: 1.2 cah, caha, mac, mañc, 1 muc, 1 muñc śāte: kams, 2 kas, śad śāsane: 3 śās śāstre: 1 sidh śikṣane: śikṣ śite: 1.2 tij śite kṣāntau ca: 2 tij śilpayoge: laś, 1 las, 1 las śive: 2 bhand, 1 sidh śive śāstre: 1 sidh |

śīrnau: drād, dhrād, pūy, 2 śat, sphat, sphant śīle: niś śuklādyuktau: varņa śuddhi-cintayoh miśrane [ca]: 3 bhū śuddhau: nij, niñj, 3 bhū, 1.2 mgj, 1.2 sundh śuddhau bhūse ca: 2 mrj $\dot{s}ubhe: 1.2 bhand$ śubhe mut-prityoś ca: 2 bhand śaithilye: katra, karta, kartra, gātra, cill, 3 śranth śoke: 2 śuc śodhane: dai, snā śodhe: 1-3 pū sobhe : sund (S) sosane: sunth, skand śosane gatyam: skand śosālamarthayoh : okh, drākh, dhrākh, rākh, lākh sose: okh, drakh, dhrakh, pai, rakh, 2 langh, lākh, vai, śus, sriv śose gatau: sriv śauklye: 2 kil, śvit, śvind śauklye krīde: 2 kil sauce: 2 ksal, 1 suc, sudh sauce visarane klede: 1 suc śaurye: vīra ścyuti: tip, tep, stip, step ścyuti kampe ca: tep śraddhāghāte: 2 tan, 4 van śraddhāyām: 2 tan, 4 van śramāyāma-śaktişu : drāgh śrame: drāgh śrivi: kan śrī-gati-dyutau : kan śrutau: av, 2 śru sraisthye: 2 varh, 1 valh ślāghane: stoma ślāghāyām: 1 śath ślāghe: rph, katth, 1 riph, 1 śat, √3 śal, śād ślisi: 2 kunth, kuś, kus, krunth, mil, 2 las, 2.3 lī, lpī ślisi kride: 2 las

ślisi kliśi: 2 kunth, krunth
av, pin, 1 put, 2 bud,
1.2:
śwādiśahde: bukk

śvādiśabde: bukk samkuci: kūn, 1 tañc samkocane: yantr samkoce: 3 kuc, kūņa, cūņ, tañj, 1 tun, tuna samkhyāne: gana samkhyāyām: 1 kal, kala samkhyā-rutoh: 1 kal samgakrtau: yaj samge: meth, medh samgha-rujoh : sand samgharse: ghrs, spardh samghāte: gost, 1 ghat, damp, 2 dambh, dimp, dimbh, pūn, maks, mraks, śron, ślok, ślon samghāte rose ca : maks samghāte himse ca: 1 ghat samphe: dambh, dimbh, sand, hud, hund samcalane: ksar samcale: 1.2 ksubh samtatau: tāy, sattra samdipane: 1 crt, 2 drp samdipe: 1 chrd, 1 trp, dhiks, dhuks samdīpe klese jīve : dhiks, dhuks samdese: 1.2 vac, 2.3 vad samdhā-kleda-pīda-manthe: 1 su samdhāyām: 1 su samnidhau: nid, ned samparka-viyogayoh: 1 ric samparke: 2 piñj, 1-3 prc, 1 ric sambandhe: yaut, yaud, 2 sac, sattra, 3 samb, sāmb sambandhe samtatau : sattra : sambhakti-sabdayoh: 1 van

sambhaktau: 1 van, vavrt, 4 vr,

sambhaktau varane: vāvrt, 3 vrt

3 vrt, 1 san

sambhave: vyac

sambhrtau: bhrud

sarpane samskāre ca: 1 mārg samyamane: 1 pro sarpe: champ, mark (S), 1 šīk, šuk, samyame: 1 yuj śrank, ślank, śvank samvarane: hrag, hlag sarpe seke ca: 1 šīk samvrti-samhatyoh: bhrud samvṛtau: kṣad (S), guh, cīy, cīv, save: pras chad, chada, thud, 2 bud, bhrud, save tatau: pras 1.2 sag, stag, sthag sahane: 1 cyu, tak sahane hāse : tak samvrtau ślese: 2 lud samvrtyādānayoḥ : cīy sātatyagate: at sāde: kṣup (S), tandr (S), mat (S), samvrddhau: sphāy samvrdhi: nand sade mohe: tandr (S) samsabde: kīt sāde sīrņau gatau ruji : 2 sat samsaye: 1 kit sāntvane: sāntva, sāma samśayecchā-vāsārogye: 1 kit sāntve: 2 cap, sām saṁśītau : 2 car sāmayoge: 1.2 sāntv samśityasamśityoh: 2 car sici: mih samsarge: puta, 1 mud siddhau: rādh, 1.2 sādh, 3 sidh samskāre: 2 arj, 1 mārg sukhakrtau: sukha samskrte: 3 sath, svath, svanth, sukhāpti-gati-sevāsu : 1 vā sath, svath sukhāptau: 1 vā samskrtau: 2 vaj, 2 vraj samhatau: 1.2 aks, 1 as, ud (S), sukhe: sat (S) sūtau: 1.2 sū kul, jat, jhat, dap, damp, dip, srpi : lakh, lankh, linkh, vakh, dimp, 3 dhrs, pand, pit, 1.2 pind, vankh pūl, bhrud, must, lost, vaks, seke: gad, gr, 1-3 ghr, jiş, ninv, styai, styai nis, prs, 1 prus, 1 plus, minv, samhatau dhvanau : pit, styai, styai 2 śīk, 1.2 sīk samhatau himse: 3 dhrs āmarse ca : 2 šīk sange: 1 lag, sanj satatakrande: 1 [a-]ghus chādane: 3 ghr sattāyām: 4 bhū. bhāsi ca: 2 ghg samavāyane: uc secane: pinv, 2 mis, 1 mrs, 3 vis, 1 vrs, sik (S) samādhau: 3 yuj, šīl *sevana-prīti-daršane* : sabhāja samāpane: uch 1 sevane: mev, mlev, śri, 1 sac, samāhṛtau : skandha sambe: 1.2 sap sabhāja, 1 sev 2 sevane: uy sarjane: sevāyām: 1 vā sarjane varjane: seve: kev, khev, gev, glev, 1 jus, sarpaņe: 3 is, 1 is, 1.2 dhru, 2 nakh, pev, plev, 1 bhaj, vāta, 2 sev pru, plu, makh, mankh, mang, *skhalane* : taṅg 1 märg, rakh, rankh, rinkh, stambhe: 2 vas, śūr, sūr, skambh, svask, sajj, 1.2 samb, 1.2 sarb, 1.2 stambh, stubh sek, svang, hres stambhe himse : śūr, sūr sarpaņe dānekṣa-himse: 1 īs stavane : nū

| stuti-vistāra-śuklādyuktyukti- | smrtau : cint, 1 smr |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| dīpane: varņa | smrtyām : [adhi-]i |
| stutau: ark, 1.2 id, rs (S), kab, kav, | syade: tūr, tvar, 1 daks |
| 1 gā, 2 jñā, nu, paṇ, mand, varṇa, | syade vrddhau: 1 daks |
| 2 sams, stu | syade himse ca : tūr |
| stutau janmani: 1 gā | syūtau: ve |
| stutau varņe: kab, kav | sramsane: lamb |
| strti-himsā-dāna-vākşu: barh, balh | srāve: 1.2 gal |
| strtau: kump, tuttha, barh, balh, | srutau: 1 dru, syand, sru |
| val, vall, 4 vas, vil, sal, 1 sg, stg | srutau gatau : 1 dru, sru |
| strtau calane ca: 1 sal | svane: 1.2 gaj, gañj, 1 garj, drek, |
| strtyām: kumb, nivāsa | dhrek, ras (S), vit, hrād, hiād |
| steye : kuj, khuj, cur, rant (S), runt, | svane 'śvānām : hes, hres |
| runth, 1 lunth, lus, lūs | svanotsāhe: drek, dhrek |
| sthagane: dvr | svapane: mand |
| sthāne: 2 sthal, sthā | svapane jādye made mode stutau |
| sthitau: 1 dhr, 1 sthal | gatau: mand |
| sthairye: gj, khad, khai, 1.2 dhru, | svapne: drā, drai, śamst, 1 śas, śī, |
| 2 pad, bad | samst |
| sthairye khanana-himsayoh : khai | svapne palāyane : drā |
| sthairye vadhe: khad | svāda āpane : rak, 2 rag, lak |
| sthaulye: tīv, nīv, pīv, vath | svāde: rak, 2 rag, lak, lih, 1 svad |
| snāne: majj | svāde chade: 1 svad |
| snāne vrudane : majj | svāpe: sas |
| snihi: til, 1-3 mid, mind | svāmyarthe: av |
| snehane: 2 snih | svidi: 2 svid |
| snehe : kṣviḍ, 1.2 kṣvid, parṣ, | svede: śrā, 1 |
| 1 prus, 1 plus, rasa, 1 vas, snit, | • |
| smit, 1 svid | hatau : vadh, 2 sūd, hul |
| snehe seka-pūrtyoś ca: 1 prus, | hatau chade : hul |
| 1 pluș | harşa-garvayoh : 1 dçp |
| snehe mokse: ksvid | harse: 1 drp, 1 mad, 2 mud |
| spardhane: gt | hasane: gaggh, ghaggh |
| spardhanaiśyayoh ghrnā-gatyoh: rt | hānau: cyus, tyaj, bus |
| spardhe: 1 mis, hve | hāritye: parņa |
| sprdhe sabde: hve | hāvakrtau: cill, cull, hil |
| sparše: chup, paśa, paṣa | hāvakrtau šaithilye ca : cill |
| <i>7</i> | hāve : cudd, cudd |
| sprhi: kam, 1.2 las, | hāse: kakk, kakkh, kakh, kark (S), |
| <i>sprhe</i> : māṅkṣ | khakkh, 1 cyu, jakş, tak, has |
| sphūrtau : sphar, sphal, sphur, | hāse sahane: 1 cyu |
| sphul | himsane: 1 dāś, radh, lus (S), śţ, |
| sphūrtau cale: sphar, sphur | simbh, 1 sumbh, sv\square |
| sphūrtau cāle ca : sphal | himsane pāke : radh |
| smite: smi | himsā-jyānyoḥ : ghūr |

himsāyām: rph, 1.2 kṣi, khai, ghūr, tig, tu, 1.3 naṭ, barh, balh, 1 riph himsāskandayoh: tig

himsā-stutyoh : 2 sams

himse: arb, 1 īṣ, urv, 1 ṛ, kṛṇv, 1 kṛ, kṣī, 1 ghaṭ, 2 can, 2 can, ciri, 2 cṛt, jiri, dim (S), tard, tuj, 1 tuñj, 1.2 tubh, turv, tūr, tṛṁh, tṛd, tṛh, dhurv, 3 dhṛṣ, 1.2 nabh, 1 piñj, 2 pis, 1 puth, buṭ, bharbh, bharv, mṛṇ, riś, 1 ruj, ruś, 2 lañj, luñj, 2 vā, śarb, śarv, śūr, 1.2 sagh, saṭṭ, sūr, sṛbh, sṛmbh, sphiṭ, 5[ā-]-sphut, sribh, hims, hiṣk

himse kṛtau ca : kṛṇv himse granthe : 2 cṛt himse nādare ca : trd himse vrtyām ca : sphit

hikkane: kūj, kṣīj

hūtau: kruś hrtyām: 2 hr hrduccāre: jap

heṣāyām : reṣ home : hu

home dane: hu hnutau: 1 ghus, 1 lunt

hnutau višabde: 1 ghus

hriyi: trap, naj

hlāde dīptau : cand hvṛtau : knas, nas

hvrtau bhāsane ca : knas

APPENDIX III

[Explanations of the Anubandhas used in the Kavikalpadruma.]

- A.— The final a of roots here collected in the first group (st. 15-40) is strictly not an Anubandha but is regarded as an integral part of the root. Its purpose is, inter alia, to prevent a guna or a viddhi of the radical vowel by depriving it of its penultimate position. Thus kathayati against tādayati; gunayati against corayati etc. This a is indicated by the anubandha t. The a appearing as final in the case of roots in other groups is merely for the sake of facility of pronunciation—sukhārthah (7°) as Vop. puts it—which includes metrical considerations also.
- $A.-\bar{a}$ nisthā-bhāvādikarma-vet (7^b). Roots with this Anubandha though ordinarily set do not admit the union-vowel i in their past participle (passive or active); they however do it optionally when an impersonal act (bhāva), or the beginning of an action (ādikarman) is denoted by the participle. Thus from \sqrt{mid} (ir-mid-yā 203^c), minnam or meditam tena; praminnah or prameditah sah. In other cases we have only minna and minnavat.
- I.— ir numvān (7°). Certain roots which have a penultimate nasal are not, in the Dh. P., actually read with that nasal, but it is indicated by the Anubandha i. Thus vandate from \sqrt{vand} which is given as vad-in (204^d). This procedure is meant to distinguish this nasal coming in the concrete forms by virtue of the Anubandha i, from the other nasal which is actually read in the other set of roots, like dhvams $(dhvans-uln 336^b)$ or srams (l- srans-una 343°) by the fact that the former remains before a weak suffix while the latter elides. Thus vandyate, nandyate against dhvasyate, srasyate (cf. P. 6.4.24).
- Ir.—ir $v\bar{a}$ [anvān] (8^b). Roots with this Anubandha optionally form their agrist stem with a weak affix a (an). Thus from \sqrt{cyut} (cyut-ir 181^b), acyutat and also acyotīt; from \sqrt{bhid} (ndhau-bhid-ir 201^d) abhidat and abhaitsīt.
- $I.-\bar{\imath}r$ anin-nisthah (7°). Roots with the Anubandha $\bar{\imath}$ do not take the union-vowel i in their past participle (passive or active). Thus from $\sqrt{d\bar{\imath}p}$ ($d\bar{\imath}p-\bar{\imath}nya\bar{\imath}$ 232°), $d\bar{\imath}pta$ and $d\bar{\imath}ptavat$, from \sqrt{cit} ($cit-\bar{\imath}$ 180°) citta and cittavat. What distinguishes $\bar{\imath}$ from \bar{a} is that in the case of $\bar{\imath}$ the absence of the union-vowel is obligatory even when the participle denotes either a bhāva or the beginning of an action.
- U.— uh ktvā-vet (7^d) . Roots with this Anubandha take the union-vowel i optionally to form their gerundives in -tvā. Thus from \sqrt{sam} (sam-ubhirya, 255°), samitvā or sāntvā, from \sqrt{tam} (tam-uirbhya 253°),

- \bar{U} .— $\bar{u}s$ tu vetkah (7^d). Roots with this Anubandha are vet, i.e. they take in the union-vowel i only optionally before an $\bar{a}rdhadh\bar{a}tuka$ suffix beginning with any consonant except y. Thus from \sqrt{sidh} (sidh- \bar{u} 217^d), asedh $\bar{t}i$ or asaits $\bar{i}t$, sedhisyati or setsyati; from $\sqrt{g\bar{a}h}$ ($n\bar{a}$ - $g\bar{a}h$ - \bar{u} 345°), $g\bar{a}hit\bar{a}$ or $g\bar{a}dh\bar{a}$, $g\bar{a}hisyate$ or $gh\bar{a}ksyate$.
- R and R—rh, cany ahrasvo 'tha $\bar{r}r$ vā (7^d-8^a) . Roots with the Anubandha r do not shorten their radical vowel in the aorist from the causative stem. Thus from $\sqrt{y\bar{a}c}$ (tudu- $y\bar{a}c$ - $r\bar{n}$ 107^a), ayayācat; from $\sqrt{b\bar{a}dh}$ ($b\bar{a}dh$ - $r\bar{n}$ 214^c), ababādhat. Roots with the Anubandha \bar{r} do it only optionally. Thus from $\sqrt{p\bar{i}d}$ ($p\bar{i}d$ - $r\bar{k}$ 161^c), ap $\bar{i}p\bar{i}dat$ or api $p\bar{i}dat$; from $\sqrt{j\bar{i}v}$ ($j\bar{i}v$ - $a\bar{r}$ 290^c), aj $i\bar{j}v$ at or aj $i\bar{j}iv$ at.
- L.— lr añvān (8ab). Roots with this Anubandha form their aorist stem in the Parasmaipada with a weak suffix a (an). Thus from \sqrt{gam} (au-gam-l 252c), agamat; from \sqrt{srp} (l-srp-au 237c), asrpat. Such of the roots as are ordinarily Atmanepadins (and are here furnished with the Anubandha n) but have also the Anubandha l, form their aorist stem in this manner optionally. Thus adyutat and adyotista from \sqrt{dyut} (dyut-ln 181d); arucat and arocista from \sqrt{ruc} (ruc-nalu 107cd). They form what is called dyut-class (13f).
- E.— eh sici avrddhih (8bc). Roots with this Anubandha necessarily preserve their radical short a in the is-Aorist. Thus from \sqrt{kakh} (kakh-me 90c), akakhīt; from \sqrt{has} (has-e 343d), ahasīt; but from \sqrt{ran} , aranīt or arānīt; from \sqrt{kan} , akanīt or akānīt.
- AI.— air yajādiḥ (8°). Roots with this Anubandha belong to the yaj-class, i.e. they undergo Samprasāraṇa before a suffix marked with the anubandha k (P. 6.1.15). Thus from \sqrt{yaj} (yaj-aiñau 126°), ijyate iṣṭah, from \sqrt{vah} (vah-aiñau 352°), uhyate ūḍhaḥ.
- O.— or nisthātanah (8^d). Roots with this Anubandha form their past participle (passive or active) with -na instead of with -ta. Thus from \sqrt{di} (o-di-nya 52°), dīna and dīnavat; from \sqrt{li} (lī-nyao 55°), līna and līnavat.
- AU.— aur anii (8^d) . Roots with this Anubandha (all consonantal) are anii i.e. they do not admit the union-vowel i before an $\bar{a}rdhadh\bar{a}tuka$ suffix beginning with a consonant except y. Thus from \sqrt{pac} (duñauspac-a 104^b), paktā pakṣyati; from \sqrt{muc} (muc-lṣpañau 106^b), moktā mokṣyati.
- K^* and KI.— kas curādih, kis tu $v\bar{a}$ (9^a). Roots with the Anubandha k belong to the tenth or the cur-class. Thus from \sqrt{tad} (tad-ak

In the case of Anubandhas consisting of consonants alone, Vop. sometimes uses only the consonant(s) (as k + k = k) and sometimes the whole syllable (as ka + ka) according as it suits the metre.

159^b), $t\bar{a}dayati$; from \sqrt{varn} (varn-aka 178^b), varnayati. Those with the Anubandha ki belong to the tenth class only optionally i.e. they alternately belong to the general or the $bh\bar{u}$ -class also. Thus, from \sqrt{yuj} (yuj-ki 125^d), yojayati and yojati; from \sqrt{bukk} (bukk-aki 84^c), bukkayati and bukkati.

 $KS.-hso\ jaks\ adih\ (12^d)$. The roots with this Anubandha belong to the jaks-class (a sub-class within the 2nd or the ad-class). They behave, in some respects, like the 3rd or the hu-class, in that in the present system they drop the nasal in the 3rd pl. endings of the Parasmaipada as well as the Atmanepada (and, of course, in the present participle), and in the imperfect have us instead of an (cf. P. 7.1.4, 78: 3.4.109). Thus from \sqrt{jaks} (jaks- $akslugh\ 311^d$), jaksati $ajaksuh\ jaksat$ (nom. sing. of the present participle) against, e.g., $adanti\ adan\ adan$.

G and GI.— gah $hry\bar{a}dir$, gih $pv\bar{a}dir$ api (9^b) . Roots with the Anubandha g belong to the ninth or the $kr\bar{i}$ -class. Thus from $\sqrt{m\bar{i}}$ $(m\bar{i}-\bar{n}ag$ $54^c)$, $m\bar{i}n\bar{a}ti$ $m\bar{i}n\bar{i}te$, from \sqrt{grah} $(ga-grah-a\bar{n}$ $345^a)$, $grhn\bar{a}ti$ $grhn\bar{i}te$. Those with the Anubandha gi form a $p\bar{u}$ -class within the $kr\bar{i}$ -class. They shorten their radical vowel in their present stem (cf. $pv\bar{a}d\bar{i}n\bar{a}m$ hrasvah P. 7.3.80). Thus from $\sqrt{p\bar{u}}$ $(p\bar{u}-\bar{n}gi$ $6+^b)$, $pun\bar{a}ti$ $pun\bar{i}te$; from $\sqrt{l\bar{u}}$ $(l\bar{u}-\bar{n}agi$ $65^b)$, $lun\bar{a}ti$ $lun\bar{i}te$.

 $ap\bar{u}h$ sa $lv\bar{a}dih$ (9^{be}). Roots of the above-mentioned $p\bar{u}$ -class except the root $p\bar{u}$ form again a sub-class $l\bar{u}$, which substitutes -na for -ta (in the same way as the roots with the Anubandha o) (cf. P. 8.2.44). Thus from $\sqrt{l}\bar{u}$, $l\bar{u}$ na; from $\sqrt{j}y\bar{a}$ ($jy\bar{a}$ -gi 41°), $j\bar{i}$ na.

- GH.— gho rudādih (9^c) . Roots with this Anubandha which form a rud-class admit the union-vowel i before a consonantal suffix (except one beginning with y-) even though the suffix be a sārvadhātuka one. When this suffix consists of a single consonant, this i is replaced by i or a. Thus from \sqrt{rud} (lghira-rud 204^c), roditi, ruditah, arodīt or arudat; from \sqrt{svap} (svap-aughluñi 236^c), svapiti, svapitah, asvapīt or asvapat.
- \dot{N} .— 1. nas tanvān kartari (9^{cd}). Roots with this Anubandha take tan i.e. Ātmanepada endings. Thus from $\sqrt{\dot{s_i}}$ ($\dot{s_i}$ -nlani 56^b), sete sayāna; from $\sqrt{\dot{e}dh}$ (\dot{n} -edh 211^b), edhate edhamāna.
- 2. $\dot{n}id$ dhalanto 'nudāttet (13^{ef}). Such of the roots with this Anubandha as end in a consonant are to be regarded as being anudāttet—i.e. a personal $s\bar{a}rvadh\bar{a}tuka$ ending after these roots becomes unaccented (cf. P. 6.1.186); in other words in these forms the root-vowel carries the accent. Thus from $\sqrt{a}s$ ($\dot{n}il$ - $\dot{a}s$ -a $\dot{n}a$ 330 \dot{b}), $\dot{a}ste$; from $\sqrt{i}r$ (ir- $\dot{n}ala$ 262 a), i'rte.
- \mathfrak{F} .— jo jvalādyah (10^a). Roots with this Anubandha forming a jval- class form their agent nouns optionally with a suffix na (=a); i.e. the root-vowel is optionally lengthened on account of this suffix.

- Thus from \sqrt{jval} (jval-jma 274^d), jvala and $jv\bar{a}la$ 'burner'; from \sqrt{kas} (kas-aj 331^d), kasa and $k\bar{a}sa$.
- \tilde{N} .— [tañvān] kartari \tilde{n} ātmane (9^d). Roots with this Anubandha take the Ātmanepada endings when the principal fruit, for which an action is performed, goes to the agent; otherwise it takes the Parasmaipada endings. Thus from \sqrt{yaj} (yaj- $ai\tilde{n}au$ 126^e), yajate '(the sacrificer) performs a sacrifice (for himself)' but yajati '(the priest) performs a sacrifice (for the yajamana)'; from \sqrt{ci} (ci-n-ci- \tilde{n} 48^b), cinute 'collects (for himself)' but cinoti 'collects (for others)'.
- $TU tuh s\bar{a}thuh (10^b)$. Roots with this Anubandha form an abstract noun with the suffix -athu. Thus from \sqrt{svi} (tvaio-svi-ir 49^c), svayathu; from \sqrt{vep} (tuna-vep 235^d), vepathu.
- DU.— dus trimagyutah (10^b). Roots with this Anubandha form adjectives in -trima in the sense of 'made or produced by' (cf. P. 3.3.88; 4.4.20). Thus from \sqrt{bhr} (tudu-bhr- \tilde{n} 69^a), bhrtrima; from \sqrt{vap} (dvai-vap-au \tilde{n} 236^a), uptrima.
- N.— nah phaṇādih (10^c). Roots with this Anubandha belong to the phaṇ-class, i.e. they optionally contract their root and reduplication together, having e as its vowel in the weak forms of the perfect tense (cf. P. 6.4.125). Thus from \sqrt{phan} (phan an 176^a), paphaṇatuh and pheṇatuh; from \sqrt{raj} (raj-rina 127^c), raraj atuh and rej atuh.
- T.— tas tv adantah (10°). Roots with this Anubandha are regarded as ending in a. For the purpose of this a, see under A above.
- D— das tanādih (10^d). Roots with this Anubandha belong to the eighth or the tan-class. Thus from \sqrt{kr} (kr-ñdadu 66^e), karoti kurute; from \sqrt{van} (van-duna 223^{ab}), vanute.
- DH.— dh rudhādikah (10^d). Roots with this Anubandha belong to the seventh or the rudh class. Thus from \sqrt{ric} (ric-irñadhau 107°), rinakti rinkte; from $\sqrt{bhañj}$ (bhanj-odhau 124^d), bhanakti.
- N.- naḥ svādiḥ (11^a). Roots with this Anubandha belong to the fifth or the su-class. Thus from \sqrt{hi} (hi-n 50^b), hinoti; from \sqrt{si} (si-nañ 49^c), sinoti sinute.
- $P.-po\ muc\bar{a}dih\ (11^a)$. Roots with this Anubandha belong to the muc-class (a sub-class within the tud-class) i.e. they insert a nasal (adapted in character to the following consonant) in their present stem (cf. P. 7.1.59). Thus from $\sqrt{muc\ (muc-lspañau\ 106^b)}$, $muñcati\ muñcate$

but mumoca mumuce; from \sqrt{lip} ($\tilde{n}i$ -lip-auspaña 234^d), limpati, -te but lilepa lilipe.

 $BH.-bha! \, sam\bar{a}di! \, (11^b)$. Roots with this Anubandha belong to the sam-class (a sub-class within the div-class), i.e. they lengthen their radical vowel a in their present stem (cf. P. 7.3.74). Thus from \sqrt{sam} (sam-ubhirya 255 c), $s\bar{a}myati$; from \sqrt{tam} (tam-uirbhya 253 b c), $t\bar{a}myati$.

M and MI—mo nicinnamoh dīrgho vā, nici hrasvah; mir vā (11^b-11^d) . Roots with the Anubandha m do not lengthen their penultimate radical vowel a in the causative stem. Thus from \sqrt{ghat} (ghataṣnam 136^{bc}), ghatayati; from \sqrt{vyath} (vyath-aṣmana 189^b), vyathayati. They however do so optionally in the 3 sing. aorist passive and the gerundive in am from the causative stem. Thus aghati and aghāti, ghatam ghatam and ghātam ghātam; avyathi and avyāthi, vyatham vyatham and vyātham vyātham.

Roots with the Anubandha mi preserve their penultimate a only optionally in the causative stem. Thus from \sqrt{phan} (phan-amin 176^b), phanayati and phānayati.

- Y.— $div\bar{a}dyo\ y\ (11^d)$. Roots with the Anubandha y belong to the fourth or the div-class. Thus from $\sqrt{nrt}\ (nrt-ya\ 182^a)$, nrtyati; from $\sqrt{pus}\ (l_p-pus-yau\ 317^a)$, pusyati.
- R.— ra vaidikah (12^d). Roots with this Anubandha, like ghr (ghr-rli 66^d), hi (r-hi-li 47^b), ciri (r-ciri-n 48^b), dru (r-dru-n 59^c), mostly belonging either to the third or to the fifth class, are restricted to the Vedic use.
- L.— l adādikah (11^d). Roots with this Anubandha belong to the second or the ad-class. Thus from $\sqrt{s\bar{\imath}}$ ($s\bar{\imath}$ - $n\bar{\imath}$ la $n\bar{\imath}$ i 56^b), sete; from $\sqrt{y\bar{a}}$
- $LI.-lir\ hv\bar{a}dih\ (12^a)$. Roots with this Anubandha belong to the third or the hu-class. Thus from $\sqrt{d\bar{a}}\ (du-d\bar{a}-\hat{n}li\ 42^d)$, $dad\bar{a}ti\ datte$; from $\sqrt{bh\bar{i}}\ (\bar{n}i-bh\bar{i}\ li\ 54^a)$, bibheti.
- LU.— luḥ svapādis ca (12a). Roots with this Anubandha, which form a svap-class within the ad-class, optionally accent their radical vowel before a sārvadhātuka vowel ending. Thus from \(\svap \) (svap-aughluīi 236c), svápanti or svapánti; from \(\sigma \) svas (svas-ghalu 341c), svásanti or svasánti.
- $V.-vo\ vrt\bar{a}di! (12^b)$. Roots with this Anubandha belong to the vrt-class (a sub-class within the $bh\bar{u}$ -class) i.e. though ordinarily \bar{A} tmanepadins, they take Parasmaipada endings also in the first future, conditional and desiderative (cf. P. 1.3.72). Thus from \sqrt{vrt} (vrt-nuvl 183^d), vartate, vavrte, but vartisyate or vartsyati, vivartisate or vivrtsati avartisyata or avartsyat.

Further, as vrt-class is also included in the dyut-class, these roots optionally take the Parasmaipada endings in the aorist also. Thus avartista or avstat.

S and $SI.-\dot{s}$ tudādikah, ših kuṭādis ca (12^{bc}) . Roots with the Anubandha \dot{s} belong to the sixth or the tud-class. Thus from $\sqrt{vi\dot{s}}$ (sau-vi \dot{s} 304 ab), visati; from $\sqrt{mr\dot{s}}$ (mr \dot{s} -asau 303 b), mr \dot{s} ati.

Roots with the Anubandha si form a kut-class within the tud-class. The root-vowel in the case of these roots does not undergo any strengthening—unless the following suffix happens to be such as generally causes a vyddhi strengthening of the stem (a ñit or nit affix in the Pāṇinian terminology, cf. P. 1.2.1). Thus from \sqrt{hut} (kut-si 134°), kutisyati akuṭūt etc.; from \sqrt{sphur} (sphur-si 269°), sphurisyati asphurīt etc.

Besides the above Anubandhas, Vop. has dispensed with two more of them by enumerating all the roots belonging to two more classes, viz. the $k\bar{r}$ -class and the muh-class (13^{abc}). Roots belonging to the $k\bar{r}$ -class (included in the tud-class) admit the union-vowel i in the desiderative (cf. P. 7.2.75). Thus from $\sqrt{k\bar{r}}$ ($k\bar{r} \cdot \hat{s}$ 71^b), cikarişati; from \sqrt{prach} (113^b), piprcchişati. —The muh-class is characterised by a change of the final consonant (h or \hat{s}) of the root into a guttural, along with the usual change into a cerebral, in certain forms. Thus from \sqrt{muh} , mogdhā or moḍhā; from $\sqrt{na\hat{s}}$, nat or nak 'disappearance'.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

Page 1, St. 2-3: These two stanzas are important in that in the list of authors, whose works Vopadeva says he first studied, occur the names of Indra, Kāśakṛtsna and Āpiśali. As is well known the works of these authors are no more extant and it is rather curious that these works which are thus attested to be extant in the thirteenth century should now have been lost beyond all recovery. By the grammar of Indra we are probably to understand the Kātantra grammar which is generally believed to belong to the Aindra school. This supposition seems to find additional support from the fact that the author of such an important school as Kātantra is otherwise conspicuous by absence in the list of आदिशाब्दिकs.—As regards Kāśakṛtsna, known so far only from stray references to him, there is a difference of opinion as to whether he is anterior or posterior to Pānini. Recently the Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute of Poona has published a Dhatupātha called Kāśakṛtsna-śabdakalāpa Dhātupātha. An examination of its contents clearly shows that the Dhatupatha, as it is, is a post-Paninian work, indeed a much later one. It has very strong affinities with the Kātantra Dhātupātha and is, to all intents and purposes, a version of the Katantra Dhatupatha which has undergone other heterogeneous influences. For some aspects of the Kāśakrtsna grammar proper, i.e. the Sūtrapātha, the reader is referred to the Editor's paper 'A Glimpse into the Kāśakṛtsna School of Sanskrit Grammar' read at the seventeenth session of the All-India Oriental Conference at Ahmedabad.—By Amara we are evidently to understand the great lexicographer Amarasimha. He is not known, however, to have written a grammar as such. That he must have been thoroughly versed in grammar is evident from the contents of the Amarakośa-indeed he is said to be 'the arch-thief who stole the entire Mahabhasya' (अमर्शिहो हि पापीयान् सर्व भाष्यमच्चुरत्।).

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Page 2, St. 6ab, Crit. App., L. 1: for Cv read Cv:
Page 13, St. 76d, Crit. App., last line: for देप read देप
Page 21, St. 130b, Crit. App., L. 9: for ताले। read ताले:
Page 23, St. 143a, Text: for 毫积-
Page 28, St. 171a, Text: for
                               ऋण-जद read
Page 29, St. 181c, Text: for
                               ज्युत-
                                            ज्युत्-
Page 31, St. 1916, Text: for
                               अर्द-ज
                                            अर्द-न्
Page 43, St. 266c, Text: for
                                      read
                                            तूर-
                               तुर्-
Page 44, St. 270<sup>d</sup>, Text: for
                                      read
                                            नुदौ
Page 45, St. 276<sup>a</sup>, Text: for
                                      read
                               तुल्
                                            तूल्
Page 45. St. 282b, Text: for
                               शल-ज्
                                      read
                                            शल-ज
Page 48, St. 299b, Text: for कृशिर
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Page 55, St. 344^d , Text: The reading AR-138. violates the author's own principle of reading all the roots with the same spelling together, since \sqrt{glah} comes between $\sqrt{1}$ grah read here and the $\sqrt{2}$ grah read in 345^a . But all the MSS. read so.

Page 58, St. 361^c , Text: तेने, 'was composed', 3rd sing. perf. passive of \sqrt{tan} . Incidentally, the use of this word betrays the influence excercised by the $Bh\bar{a}gavata$ on the author, since the word occurs (although in an active sense), in the very first stanza of the $Bh\bar{a}gavata$.

Page 58, post-colophon entries: The English dates, corresponding to the various Samvat dates on which the different MSS. were copied, are:

D₁: संवत् १४९४, माघ गरि १३ = February 2, 1438 A.D.
D₂: संवत् १६०८, आषाद दुदि ८ = June 11, 1551 A.D.
D₃: संवत् १६४४, फाल्ग्नसदि १२ = February 29, 1588 A.D.

 D_s : संवत् १७८८, आश्विनविद सोमवती [अमावास्या] = October 19, 1731 A.D.